

## THE TERMS OF THE STAR.

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Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-Five Cents per square.

## LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.



### (BY AUTHORITY) AN ACT

To extend the right of suffrage in the Illinois Territory, and for other purposes.  
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That upon the admission of the Illinois Territory into the second grade of territorial government in conformity with the provisions of the act entitled "an act for dividing Indiana into two separate governments," each and every free white male person, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have paid a county or territorial tax, and who shall have resided one year in said Territory previous to any general election, and be, at the time of any such election, a resident thereof, shall be entitled to vote for members of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives for the said Territory.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so soon as the Governor of the said Territory shall divide the same into five districts, the citizens thereof, entitled by this act to vote for Representatives to the General Assembly, shall, in each of the said districts, elect one member of the Legislative Council, who shall possess the same powers heretofore granted to the Legislative Council by the act for the government of the North Western Territory, and shall hold their offices four years and no longer, anything in the ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the citizens of the said Territory, entitled to vote for members of the territorial legislature by this act may, at the time of electing their Representatives to the General Assembly thereof, also elect one delegate to Congress for the said Territory, who shall possess the same powers as heretofore granted to the delegates from the several Territories of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Sheriffs of the several counties which now are, or hereafter may be established in the said Territory, respectively shall, within forty days next after an election for delegates to Congress, transmit to the Secretary of the said Territory a certified copy of the returns from the several districts or townships of their respective counties; and it shall be the duty of the Governor, for the time being, to give to the person having the greatest number of votes a certificate of his election.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That each and every sheriff, in each and every county that now is, or hereafter may be established in said Territory, who shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties required by this act, shall forfeit one thousand dollars, to be recovered by an action of debt, in any court of record within the said Territory, one half for the use of the Territory, and the other half to the use of the person suing for the same.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the General Assembly of the said Territory shall have power to apportion the representatives of the several counties which now are, or hereafter may be established therein, according to the number of free white male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years, in such counties: Provide, That there be not more than twelve, nor less than seven of the whole number of representatives, until there shall be six thousand free white male inhabitants, above the age of twenty-one years, in said Territory, after which time the number of representatives shall be regulated agreeably to the ordinance for the government of the territory north west of the river Ohio.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
WM. H. CRAWFORD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
May 20, 1812.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

To amend "an act entitled 'an act to establish a Quarter Master Department, and for other purposes.'"

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That neither the quarter master general, the commissary general, nor any of their deputies, or assistant deputies, shall be concerned, directly or indirectly, in the purchase or sale, for commercial purposes, of any article intended for making a part of, or appertaining to, their respective departments, except for and on account of the United States; nor shall they, or either of them, take or apply to his or their own use any gain or emolument for negotiating or transacting any business in their respective departments, other than that which is or may be allowed by law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the quarter master general, and he is hereby empowered, to appoint one principal barrack master, and as many deputy barrack masters, as may from time to time be necessary, not exceeding one to each separate barrack or cantonment; which said principal barrack master shall be entitled to receive the same pay, rations and emoluments as the principal forage master; and each of his deputies, the same pay, rations and emoluments as is by law allowed to a deputy forage master.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the allowance made to the quarter master general and commissary general respectively, in and by the act hereby amended, it shall and may be lawful for the Secretary of the Department of War, for the time being, to allow to them respectively such sums as in his opinion shall have been actually and necessarily expended in their several departments for office rent, fuel, candles and extra clerical hire.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the quarter master general, the deputy quarter masters, and the assistant deputy quarter masters, shall, before they or either of them enter upon the duties of their appointments, respectively enter into bond, with sufficient security, to be approved of by the Secretary at War, conditioned for the faithful expenditure of all public monies, and accounting for all public property which may come to their hands, respectively; and the quarter master general shall not be liable for any money or property that may

come into the hands of the subordinate officers of his department.  
Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the last section of the act hereby amended be, and the same is hereby repealed.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
WM. H. CRAWFORD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
May 22, 1812.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

Supplementary to an act entitled "an act for the admission of the State of Louisiana into the Union, and to extend the laws of the United States to the said State."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all causes, actions, judgments, appeals, pleas, processes and proceedings whatsoever, returnable, commenced, depending or in any manner existing in the District Court established in the Territory of Orleans, in and by the act entitled "an act creating Louisiana into two Territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof," be, and the same are hereby transferred to the district court established by the act to which this is a supplement, and may be proceeded in, shall exist and have like incidents and effects as if they had been originated and been proceeded in, in the court established by the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the dockets, books, records, papers and seal, belonging to the said district court of the Orleans Territory shall be transferred to and become the dockets, books, records and papers of the district court of Louisiana.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the eighth section of the act, aforesaid, entitled "an act creating Louisiana into two Territories, providing for the temporary government thereof," and also all acts within the purview of this act, and the one to which this is a supplement, be and the same are hereby repealed.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
WM. H. CRAWFORD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
May 22, 1812.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

For the relief of Ninian Pinkney.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby directed to allow to Ninian Pinkney, a captain in the army of the United States, the settlement of his account, the sum of seven hundred and forty three dollars and sixty cents, for services rendered as brigade inspector, from the twentieth of August, one thousand eight hundred and eight, to the thirty first of May, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
WM. H. CRAWFORD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
May 23, 1812.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

For the relief of William Garrard.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorized and required to pay to William Garrard the additional sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, in consideration of his services as a land commissioner in the territory of Orleans; which shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
WM. H. CRAWFORD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
July 6, 1812.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

To extend the time for exporting, with privilege of drawback, goods, wares and merchandise entitled thereto by law.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the time during which the act entitled "an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States for a limited time," shall continue force, shall not be computed as making part of the term of twelve calendar months, during which goods, wares or merchandise imported into the United States, must be re-exported in or ordered to be sent to a drawback of the duties paid on the importation thereof.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
WM. H. CRAWFORD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
June 10, 1812.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

Supplementary to an act, entitled "An act for dividing the Indian Territory into two separate governments."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, in whose favor there now are, or hereafter may be rendered any final judgments or judgments, decrees or decrees, in the general court or court of chancery of the territory aforesaid upon any suit or suits, pleas, process or proceedings which were pending in the said courts on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nine, to sue out of the office of the clerk of the general court, or court of chancery aforesaid, without delay, any writ or writs of execution, upon the judgments or decrees aforesaid, and to cause the said judgments or decrees to be fully executed by the same officers, and in the same manner as if the Indian territory had remained.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
WM. H. CRAWFORD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
June 10, 1812.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE AMERICAN.  
MADISON ON CLINTON?  
No. 1.

It becomes the people of America to inquire what Mr. De Witt Clinton has done to deserve the Presidency of the U. States, as well as to examine into the means by which he expects to ob-

tain it. Let it be expressly understood that I have a high opinion of Mr. Clinton.

Mr. Clinton, I apprehend, derives more popularity from his name than his deeds. As a member of Congress, he acted very well; but fifty others were his equals in talents and influence. As Mayor of New York, no complaint has been made of him; but this is an office, to the performance of the duties of which no extraordinary talents are requisite. A man may be extremely well qualified to superintend and control the concerns of a city corporation, and yet incompetent to wield the destinies of a nation. In either of the stations which Mr. Clinton has occupied, we have not witnessed any extraordinary display of talents or ability. I very much suspect that he never would have been offered to the American people as President, if his friends had not endeavored to cover him with the mantle of his revered uncle, the late vice president, now deceased. They have, however, given us no evidence that the garment fits him.

But he is said to possess great energy and decision. Let us see—On the most important question that has agitated his native state for thirty years, the incorporation of the Bank of America, where were Mr. Clinton's energy and decision? Though President of the Senate before whom this great question came, he steadily kept aloof from it. Energy and decision would have led him to the prompt expression of a decided opinion in a subject which so vitally affected not only the welfare of his State, but ultimately that of the nation. The love and hope of office taught him the expediency of trimming; and hence it remains doubtful to this day, whether the energetic Mr. Clinton was in favor of that dangerous mammoth bank, or against it. He had not sufficient nerve to use the mighty influence of his name & opinions in New York towards crushing the corrupting efforts of British and Anglo-American stock-jobbers. Mr. Clinton no doubt deemed the "better part of energy, discretion." But if he failed, in the instance before us, of exerting the energy he is alleged to possess, it is fair to conclude that it is a quality to which he is a stranger, or that his political flexibility is such as to make his energy as well as honesty bend to his aspiring and ambitious views. In either case, he is unfit to guide the national helm. His energy and honesty cannot be relied on.

Again—Mr. Clinton had become popular with the nation chiefly because of his supposed disposition to resist by prompt and immediate war the injurious and insolent aggressions of G. Britain. At the opening of the last session of Congress, his friends, with perhaps the exception of one member of no talents or standing, were extremely zealous for war. But they soon found that Mr. Madison was also a strenuous advocate for it, that he urged it by every means in his power, that he promptly and instantaneously gave his signature to every war bill adopted by Congress, and that he would again be supported as President by the republicans generally. Then it was, that nearly all Mr. Clinton's friends either obtained leave of absence from their seats and their duty, or voted against decisive & vigorous measures of war. Then it was that a numerous party joined to the "peace party" from Connecticut and elsewhere.

For my life, I cannot, even at this late day, tell whether Mr. Clinton is for peace or for prosecuting the war with vigor. The federalists, who seem disposed to support him, insinuate that he will make peace with G. Britain the moment he shall have been placed in the chair of state; some of his republican friends assert that he is the advocate of vigorous war, and others choose to hold a very mysterious language on that all-important point. The nation in general are unacquainted with the views of Mr. Clinton on the most momentous questions which have ever agitated a country.

Under every view of the subject of the next presidential election, it appears to me that no republican, who is in favor of continuing to repel the interests and rights of the nation against the enormities of England, ought to support Mr. Clinton. Besides, I do not believe that he would, if elected, introduce as much honesty or energy into our national councils as prevail in them at this time.

### AN AMERICAN.

Copies of Letters from Brig. Gen. Hull to the Department of War, accompanying the dispatch published in our last.

Sandwich, 27th August, 1812.  
On the 4th inst. Maj. Van Horn, of Col. Findlay's Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, was detached from this army, with the command of 200 men, principally riflemen, to proceed to the River Raisin, and further, if necessary, to meet & reinforce Capt. Brush, of the State of Ohio, commanding a Company of Volunteers, and escorting provisions for this army. At Brownstown a large body of Indians had formed an ambuscade, and the Major's detachment received a heavy fire, at the distance of 50 yards from the enemy. The whole detachment retreated in disorder. Major Van Horn made every exertion to form, and prevent the retreat, that was possible for a brave and gallant officer, but without success. By the return of killed and wounded, it will be perceived, that the loss of officers was uncommonly great. Their efforts to rally their companies was the occasion of it.

I am, very respectfully,  
Your most obedient servant,  
WM. HULL.

Hon. Wm. Eustis, Sec. &c. &c. &c.

### REPORT OF KILLED IN Major VAN HORN'S DETACHMENT.

Capt. Gilchrist	1
Capt. Ullery	1
Capt. McCullough of the Spies	1
Capt. Bowler, severely wounded, and not expected to recover (since dead)	1
Lieut. Peck	2
Ensigns Roby and Allison	2
10 Privates	—
Total lost	17
Number of wounded, as yet unknown.	—

DETROIT, 13th Aug. 1812.

SIR,  
The main body of the army having recrossed the river at Detroit, on the night and morning of the 8th inst. 600 men were immediately detached under the command of Lieut. Col. Miller, to open the communication to the River Raisin, and protect the provisions, which were under the escort of Capt. Brush. This detachment consisted of the 4th U. S. regiment, and two small detachments under the command of Lieut. Stansbury and En-

sign McCabe of the 1st regiment; detachments from the Ohio and Michigan volunteers, a corps of riflemen, with one six pounder and an howitzer under the command of Lieut. Eastman, and a part of Captains Smith and Sloan's cavalry commanded by captain Sloan of the Ohio Volunteers. Lieut. Col. Miller marched from Detroit on the afternoon of the 8th inst. and on the 9th about 4 o'clock, P. M. the van guard commanded by Capt. Snelling of the 4th United States regiment, was fired on by an extensive line of British troops and Indians at the lower part of Macquago about fourteen miles from Detroit. At this time the main body was marching in two columns, and Captain Snelling maintained his position in a most gallant manner, under a very heavy fire, until the line was formed and advanced to the ground he occupied, when the whole, excepting the rear guard, was brought to action. The enemy were formed behind a temporary breast work of logs, the Indians extending in a thick wood on their left. Lieut. Col. Miller ordered his whole line to advance, and when within a small distance of the enemy made a general discharge, and proceeded with charge bayonets, when the whole British line and Indians commenced a retreat. They were pursued in a most vigorous manner about 2 miles, & the pursuit discontinued only on account of the fatigue of troops the approach of evening, and the necessity of returning to take care of the wounded. The judicious arrangements made by Lieut. Col. Miller, & the gallant manner in which they were executed, justly entitle him to the highest honor. From the moment the line commenced the fire, it continually moved on, and the enemy maintained their position until forced at the point of the bayonet. The Indians on the left, under the command of Tecumseh, fought with great obstinacy, but were continually forced and compelled to retreat. The victory was complete in every part of the line, and the success would have been more brilliant had the cavalry charged the enemy on the retreat, when a most favorable opportunity presented. Although orders were given for the purpose, unfortunately they were not executed. Majors Van Horn and Morrison, of the Ohio volunteers, were associated with Lieut. Col. Miller, as field officers in this command, and were highly distinguished by their exertions in forming the line, and the firm and intrepid manner they led their respective commands to action.

Capt. Baker of the 1st U. States regiment, captain Brevort of the second, and Capt. Hull of the 13th, my aid-de-camp and Lieut. Whistler of the 1st requested permission to join the detachment as volunteers. Lieut. Col. Miller assigned commands to Capt. Baker and Lieut. Whistler, and captains Brevort and Hull, at his request, attended his person and aided him in the general arrangements. Lieut. Col. Miller mentioned the conduct of these officers in terms of high approbation. In addition to the captains who have been named, Lieut. Col. Miller has mentioned captains Burton and Fuller of the 4th regiment, captains Saunders and Brown of the Ohio volunteers, and Capt. Deland of the Michigan volunteers, who were detached to his command—and distinguished by their valor. It is impossible for me in this communication to mention the names of the officers and soldiers, who gained the victory, which I have described. They have acquired high honor to themselves and are justly entitled to the gratitude of their country.

Major Muir of the 41st regiment, commanded the British in this action. The regular and volunteer consisted of about four hundred, and a larger number of Indians. Major Muir and two subalterns were wounded, one of them since dead. About forty Indians were found dead on the field, and Tecumseh's leader was slightly wounded. The number of Indians who escaped has not been ascertained. Four of Major Muir's detachment have been made prisoners, and fifteen of the 41st regiment killed and wounded. The militia and volunteers attached to his command were in the severest part of the action, and their loss must have been great—it has not yet been ascertained.

I have the honor to be,  
Your most obedient servant,  
WM. HULL, Brig. Gen.  
Commanding N. W. Army.

Hon. William Eustis, Secretary of War.

### Return of killed and wounded in the action fought near Macquago, Aug. 9th, 1812.

4th U. S. regiment—10 non-commissioned officers and privates killed, and forty five wounded; Capt. Baker of the 1st regiment of infantry; Lieut. Larabee of the 4th; Lieut. Peters of the 4th; Ensign Whistler of the 17th, doing duty in the 4th; Ensign Whistler of the 17th, doing duty in the 4th; Lieut. Sully, and an ensign, whose name has not been returned to me, were wounded.

In the Ohio and Michigan volunteers, 8 were killed and 12 wounded.

WM. HULL.

### MARTIAL LAW.

Martial usage is martial law, that is the common law martial—it is reported (and what is not reported) that General Hull is on his return to the U. S.; nay, that he is expected at Albany and on his way to the seat of government.

What next?  
Gen. Hull is however really in the hands of those whose property he is, and probably to proceed, like another of the Connecticut patriots, to the British capital, to give lessons upon steady habits and the virtues and morals of an education at Yale college.

But suppose this unfortunate man were really on his way to Washington city—what next? He is a prisoner of war, he is, *caveat emptor*, British property, our government could not do much as put him under arrest—nor could he be brought to a court martial before an exchange. It is true, if he were free from reproach, he might offer to his government some explanation in writing—but since he has not condescended to do so, we must conclude that he would not proceed all the way to Washington to do what he has not done, as was his duty after his surrender.

The public appear not to be aware of the course pursued towards officers, who are even only *sir-fortunate*—upon whom no suspicion of treason exists, whose purity is above suspicion; the case of General Burgoyne, when he returned to England on parole, may perhaps be best known to those who study all things in English history. Burgoyne was never suspected of cowardice or treachery, but when he arrived in England on parole, it was significant to him that he must return and take care of his fellow prisoners. He was never permitted to attend even a secretary to the government; & it was only as a member of parliament that he could remain in England.

Now we would recommend it to the Essex Jun-

to of Boston, or to the clergy of Connecticut, to elect Hull to represent them in congress—and never could there be a representative more fit.

There are some cases parallel to that of General Hull in history—the English commander of Eastwall, during the American revolution, surrendered the place—and forgot to give his government any advice of the fact to this day, as Junius said of another great man, he "retired his limbs and contented."

A French general acted in exactly the same way at Alcamia in the late Italian campaign, he moved himself into Germany where he got a pension—and was, like Junius' hero, no doubt infamous and contented.

There are several other cases, which might be cited—Arnold, when he made his compact for a brigadier general's rank, and 30000 sterling for life—put a bold face upon the thing—became out boldly against *paper* and the *French*—and told the rebel congress that if they did not behave themselves he would shed a deluge of American blood.

Aurora.

### APPOINTMENTS

#### IN THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Confirmed by the Senate during the last Session of Congress.

John H. Dent, senior Master Commandant, to be Captain in the Navy, vice Samuel Nicholson, deceased.

David Porter, John Cassin and Samuel Evans, now Masters Commandant, to be Captains in the Navy of the U. States.

G. W. Hecck, now a Lieutenant, to be a Master Commandant in the Navy.

James Wilson, John B. Nicholson, B. V. Hoffman, Wm. Peters, George Budd, Thomas A. C. Jones, John M. Funk, Jos. S. Macpherson, John Porter, John T. Shubrick, now acting Lieutenants, to be Lieutenants in the Navy.

To be Purser in the Navy, under the new regulations respecting that office:

John B. Timberlake, Richard C. Archer, Isaac Garretson, Gwynn Harris, Samuel Hambleton, Clem. S. Hunt, J. R. Wilson, Samuel Robertson, Thomas L. Chew, John R. Greene, Robert G. Ludlow, Nathaniel Lyde, Thomas Shields, Robert Pottinger, John H. Carr, Samuel Maffey, Lewis Debois, Alexander P. Darrah, Edwin W. Turner, Henry Dennison, Ludlow Debois, George S. Wise, F. A. Thornton, Humphrey Magrath, Edward Fitzgerald, Robert Ormsby, Edwin T. Satterwhite, James M. Haley.

TO BE NAVY AGENTS:  
At Newcastle, James N. H. le;  
In Tennessee, Wm. Helms.

### CORPS OF MARINE.

Richard Smith, now Senior First Lt. in the corps of Marines to be a Captain in the same, vice Capt. H. Caldwell, deceased.

Robert Mosely, James Brown, Chas. S. Hann, Alexander Seifer, Alfred Grayson, William Strong, John Urquhart, John Heath and Samuel Bacon, now second Lieuts. in the Corps of Marines to be First Lieuts.

TO AN SECOND LIEUTENANTS:

Benjamin Hyde, of the Dist. of Col.  
Lyman Kellogg, of New York  
Samuel E. Watson, of Kentucky  
Lloyd Luck, of Maryland  
William L. Brownlow, of Tennessee.  
Joshua Prime, of New York  
Rd. L. Smith, of Virginia  
Moses A. Roberts, of Georgia  
Samuel Baron, of Pennsylvania  
William Hall, of North Carolina  
Thomas Arrowsmith, of Pa.  
Newman S. Clarke, of Vermont  
Neil A. McKinnon, of N. York  
F. B. Bellevue, of Orleans  
T. Raimond Montegut, do.  
P. Bouche de Grand Pre, of Jo.  
Wm. Cowan, of Virginia  
John Conter, of Md.  
Francis Sterne, of Kentucky  
Richard Steward, of Virginia  
H. B. Breckenridge, of Kentucky  
Thomas Harris, of Pennsylvania, and Robert Miller, of Virginia, to be Surgeons.

TO BE SURGEONS' MATE'S:

Usher Parsons, of New Hampshire  
Wm. C. Whitteley and Peter Christie, of N. York  
John Young, jun. of Md.  
Samuel Jackson, of New York  
Herman M. Clark, of Connecticut  
John D. Armstrong, of Kentucky  
Donaldson Yeates, of Md.

Galathea. The appointment of a single Frenchman to a military command has thrown the whole opposition into a violent trepidation! A population of nearly 8,000,000 of souls are surely endangered by the appointment of a solitary Frenchman! What impudence! But stop a moment. Gen. Washington and the revolutionary Congress were weak or too cautious enough to admit a powerful French Fleet into our harbors and a numerous French Army into our country—even to assist in fighting England, religion, England? Arnold vociferated French Influence! But Washington and Rochambeau answered the calumny by the capture of Cornwallis: when the war closed the French returned home, leaving us in the full enjoyment of liberty and independence. If, when our population was little more than 3,000,000, it was not deemed hazardous to employ a veteran French army, can men of sane minds be alarmed at the circumstance of half a dozen Frenchmen in our service, at a time too, when our population is nearly trebled? For shame! Ye enemies of American freedom, do not again resort to such a pitiful expedient, whereby to excite popular fears. I venture to predict that the American people will behold the present war terminated, without any dangerous connection with France. This result will remove prejudices and increase the number of the friends of government. There are indeed some well meaning timid men, who are grievously afflicted with Galathea; but time will produce convalescence—health—reason.—[Staroga Patriot.

"A neutral port." A merchant of this city, a native American, subject to military duty, and opposed to carrying on the war, actually closed his business, gave up his store, and removed with his family to New London, as a neutral port (as a correspondent expresses it) to escape being drafted. But to crown the joke, we hear that he is already enrolled in a company there, and will stand full as good a chance for defending his country by compulsion as in this place, whether Gov. Griswold may think the country in danger of invasion or not.

Yarg. Argum.



FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.  
The General Committee of Correspondence  
TO THE  
DEMOCRATIC CITIZENS  
OF THE  
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.  
FELLOW CITIZENS—

At a full and general meeting of the republican members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, relative to the Presidential election, held at Lancaster, March 7, 1812, the subscribers were appointed as a general committee to correspond with the above committees appointed throughout the state, to address the electors, and fill any vacancy which might take place on the electoral ticket agreed upon and recommended at the above meeting. In pursuance of the duties, thus honorably imposed upon us, & not from presumption or forwardness, we now address you. The confidence, founded on experience, which we have in your integrity of principle, attachment to republicanism, and devotion to the best interests of your country, have heretofore determined us to remain silent; nor do we know whether we should even now have addressed you, but for the extraordinary efforts which are making, and the unprecedented conduct pursuing, to uproot your principles, to league you with federalism, and wear your affectionate esteem from the present chief magistrate of the union. To effect these objects, addresses and circular letters, from a neighboring state, have been sent into every part of this state, by every established course, and thro' every possible channel which industry or wealth could open. Not content with thus assailing the republican character, and thus endeavoring to divide the republican party, of Pennsylvania, another and a still more unusual and exceptionable mode of electioneering has been resorted to.—Self created committees, composed principally of the officers of government of a neighboring state, have travelled our state up and down, and traversed it in every direction, to seduce our citizens from the standard of principle, and induce them to rally round a candidate of whom they know little or nothing but the name; and whose only hope of success rests on a party, which has not yet acquired even a denomination. This union is one of those anomalous associations with which our country has more than once been cursed, the dangers of which can not better be described than in an address of the republican members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the Presidential election in 1804. We could hardly have hoped that a case so strikingly in point could have been found on the file of precedent.

"While federalism preponderated in Pennsylvania, no overtures of union or reconciliation were made; but, on the contrary, a system of expulsion of every man, who differed from them in opinion from all offices of profit or of honor, was openly avowed, and pursued with unremitting diligence. Foiled, however, at length they invite to union and harmony! But listen not to their sycophantic, pretended friendship and reconciliation, designed only to lure you to destruction! While, traitor like, they seem to offer you the hand of cordiality, they are watching an unguarded moment to stab you to the heart. To convince their insincerity, you need only observe the torrent of abuse, violence, calumny, and destruction, which are incessantly issuing from the federal prints, against Mr. Jefferson [and Mr. Madison] from every quarter of the union.

"Citizens, beware of their artifice! Beware more especially, of pretended republicans, men of third party principles! Beware of the 'Union of honest men!'"

"If you turn your eyes to our sister state of New York, you there behold an intriguing, ambitious individual fomenting division among the republicans, that he may rise into office amidst the ruin of those principles he once professed.—Happy were it for Pennsylvania, had she not characters of this description also, equally restless, ambitious, and dissatisfied, because they are not elevated to the highest station in the government; to which their fellow citizens have not thought them entitled, either on the ground of principle, patriotism or talents; but who, notwithstanding, are determined to climb into office, in defiance of true republicanism, by forming a coalition with federalists.—Great exertions were made by these men, previously to the last election; great exertions are now making by men professing republicanism, near your government, to bring about this preposterous union, in order to accomplish their own elevation to office, and restore the ancient order of things.

"Pamphlets, tending to this point addressed to your representatives, are industriously, though covertly, circulated, containing sentiments and doctrines that go to sap the very foundation of republicanism, by bringing into dispute representative government, and inducing a predilection for aristocratical and monarchical institutions; and tending to excite suspicions and jealousies in the public mind, against the measures of the present and preceding legislatures. For be it from us, fellow citizens, to excite animosity and discord among you.—No! Let peace and social harmony mark the character of Pennsylvania. We ardently wish to inculcate those sentiments, both by precept and example; but at the same time we devoutly reprobate the monstrous connection of federalism, or aristocracy, with republicanism; from the fullest conviction, that such a union would be a certain prelude to it, if not the actual generation, and total ruin, of the republic.

of Pennsylvania. As well might heaven and earth come in contact; as well might fire and water mingle; & the most discordant principles in nature be united as federalism and republicanism. This third party scheme, fellow citizens, cannot, we presume, have escaped your observation. Scarcely a state in the union, scarcely a county in this state, in which this Hydra has not reared its horrid front: And, though hitherto it has been baffled, it is not yet destroyed.

"This plan appears the dernier resort of the federalists. They well know that the re-election of Jefferson [Madison] will be likely to place republicanism on so firm a basis, as not to be sapped or shaken, for at least a century to come. Every artifice which human ingenuity can invent; every scheme which deep rooted enmity can suggest; and every exertion which desperation can prompt, will be combined to prevent his re-election. But, we confidently trust and believe, that we shall again triumph over all their machinations by adhering strictly to the characters recommended to you as electors.

(Signed)  
AARON LYLE, Chairman,  
JAMES FRANKLIN, Secretary.

The only candidates now nominated for the Presidency of the United States, are James Madison and De Witt Clinton. Every thing which ingenuity and talent, experience and legal information can adduce in support of Mr. Clinton, is to be found in an address "to the people of the United States," from a "special committee of the city of New York," acting under the authority of the general "committee of correspondence of the State of New York." That we may meet the question fairly, we purpose briefly and candidly to examine this address.—We know the importance of the subject, and we shall scrupulously adhere to facts. Neither sophistry nor misrepresentation are necessary to subvert the cause of truth or promote the great interests of the republic. The election of a chief magistrate, always a momentous epoch, is now more than ever so, because now we are at war. The courage and resources of the nation should be called forth vigorously and promptly. It is only by waging a vigorous war that we can hope for an honorable and lasting peace. The men who now shall be chosen to preside over the destinies of the nation ought to be a long tried, well principled, faithful, public servant: one whose patriotism has been tested as gold in the furnace; one whose well regulated and well stored mind should be the nation's security against rashness or ambition; above all, he should be a citizen known to the whole union, and confided in with a confidence which should never awaken suspicion.

The first passage in the address which attracts our attention, is the declaration that "the State of New York has, by an open nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, entered its formal protest against the practice of Congressional nomination." The addressers appear to have been apprehensive that this declaration would not be so implicitly credited, or not have the consideration and weight which they were desirous it should have; they therefore, very shortly afterwards repeat, "we have said the State of New York has entered its protest against Congressional nominations." In other paragraphs of the address, it is affirmed that the State of New York has nominated De Witt Clinton for the Presidency. This committee have carefully and industriously attended to every meeting and movement in the State of New York, and throughout the Union, in relation to the Presidential Election, & they have no where seen a "formal protest against the practice of Congressional nomination" by the State of New York; nor have they been able, by any diligence or research, to find that the State of New York has nominated De Witt Clinton for the Presidency. The last act of the State of New York respecting "Congressional nomination" for the Presidency was so far from a "formal protest against the practice," that it was a decided approbation of them, by giving a large majority of her votes in 1808, the last Presidential Election, for the candidates that had been previously selected at a "Congressional nomination." "The nomination of De Witt Clinton for the Presidency," by the State of N. York, is no where to be found. The State of New York has had no convention, to ascertain her opinions; therefore, she neither has, nor can have, made any nomination. Whether she will, or will not, sanction the nomination made at a meeting of the Republican Members of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, we presume not to determine. It is not without regret that we have felt ourselves bound thus positively, and upon the best evidence, to rebut the truth of the allegation made by the New York Committee. That "the State of New York has entered its formal protest against the practice of Congressional nomination," and that the State of New York has nominated Mr. De Witt Clinton for the Presidency, are the main presumptions upon which the N. York committee have predicated their hopes of success, and claimed the public vote "in support of the nomination of the hon. De Witt Clinton for the Presidency of the United States at the ensuing election."—We have, we trust, satisfactorily shown that these presumptions have no foundation in fact, and if we have not shaken the superstructure to its centre, we have certainly shaken it, as to make us cautious how we make the assumptions of the committee for practical facts, and to induce the committee themselves to forgive us, if we "learn by doing in the school of experience, and distrust those who 'make assertions' that 'shrink from investigation.'"

No inconsiderable portion of the New

York address is taken up in warning the people of the United States to be on their guard against nominations made by members of congress, for fear they should be acting under "corrupt influence" or even under the influence of "a foreign power"—It is true the addressers declare that "as yet, we hope no foreign power has attempted to influence the elections of our Chief Magistrate; thus, most uncharitably insinuating that which, thank heaven! can obtain no credence in the country, at least among republicans. It is matter of pride and exultation to every honest American, that whatever suspicions may have been entertained as to individuals, there is no shadow of evidence to introduce a belief that congress has ever acted under corrupt or foreign influence.—The whole object of the attack upon "Congressional Nominations" is to lessen in public estimation the citizens whom they have nominated. It is a strange expectation to hope to win the suffrages of republicans, by insinuating that such is their want of integrity or discernment, that the men whom they elect by their voluntary suffrages, are so wicked and unprincipled as to abandon their duty to their constituents and form "corrupt influence" to lay it prostrate at the footstool of a "foreign power." It is ungrateful to our feelings to call to your recollection facts which are not honorable to our country, and nothing but the necessity of the case could justify or induce us. If we say aught which shall wound the pride or humble in the dust the vauntings of the committee of New York, they must acknowledge, and the public will do us the justice to recollect, we are not the assailing, we are only the defending party. The committee of New York, having without "the fear of criticism or censure" attacked and most insparingly pre-empted the republican members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States, because they have nominated Mr. Madison as a candidate for the presidency, it will not be considered irregular or foreign to the discharge of our duty if we state a few authentic facts relative to the Republican Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of New York, who nominated Mr. Clinton for the same office. If Mr. Madison is to bear all the sins and suspicions laid at the door of those who nominated him, can it be regarded as either ungenerous or unjust that Mr. Clinton should be loaded with a portion of the crimes and corruption charged by high authority against those who nominated him?

Mr. Clinton was nominated a candidate for the Presidency by the Republican Members of the Legislature of New York on the 28th of May, 1812. That Legislature had been adjourned from the 27th of March to the 21st of May, by Governor Tompkins because, as he declared in his Message, "It appears by the Journals of the Assembly, that attempts have been made to corrupt by bribes, four members of that body to vote for the passage of the bill to incorporate the proposed Bank [of America]; and it also appears by the Journals of the Senate, that an improper attempt has been made to influence one of the Senators to vote for the bill." At a meeting of the republican members held at Albany the same day on which Governor Tompkins prorogued the assembly, it was resolved that for that act he "merits our warmest thanks and the gratitude of his country." This meeting further declared that the stock of the American bank, \$6,000,000, was "crowded principally by foreigners," and that "representations under oath have been made of corrupt attempts to seduce several members of the legislature." These declarations and resolutions were unanimously concurred in by 69 members; other republican members thought the Governor had acted "hastily and unadvisedly." Our fellow citizens will bear in mind that the bank of America was afterwards incorporated by the New York Legislature. We have thus, as evidence, the official Message of Governor Tompkins, the Journals of both Houses, and the opinion of a very respectable number of members, to prove—that corrupt attempts were made to bribe and seduce several members of the New York Legislature, and that those bribes came out of a fund owned principally by foreigners, and those foreigners now alien enemies.—Yet this was the legislature so charged and so supported, that nominated Mr. De Witt Clinton, and it is a committee emanating from the same sources, which cries aloud "to the people of the United States" to take care that their Presidents are not nominated by "corrupt influence" and which with real or affected charity expresses a hope that "no foreign power has attempted to influence the elections of our chief magistrate." We forbear all comment and submit the facts to the sober judgments of our fellow citizens, not doubting but they will duly appreciate the labors of the New York committee and the merits, claims and qualifications of their candidate.

The New York Committee having disposed of the Congressional nomination, which they appear to have regarded as the strongest bulwark around Mr. Madison, they proceed to inform the people why the next President of the United States should be taken from the state of New York. Before we enumerate the pretensions of the state of New York, as arrayed by its committee, we wish to be distinctly understood to protest, in the name of the republicans of Pennsylvania, against any party or any candidate that attempts to sow the seeds of jealousy and distrust among members of the same community; among sister states, who have a common interest and ought to be united by a common bond of affection: On behalf of the republicans of Pennsylvania, and we know we deliver their sentiments, we protest against any arrogance of one state over another, or "sneering pretensions and claiming superiority" because she is larger and more populous; and lately, for the republicans of Pennsylvania, we solemnly protest against any claims, to the presidency, or to any public station, except those which are founded on capability, public services, republican principles and attachment to the union. The following are the claims put in by the committee on behalf of the State of New York to show "the propriety of its giving the 'next President to the Union.'"

I. Because "not, for the first time" New York has "put forward its claim."  
This claim would be equally just, and conclusive as it respects Pennsylvania or any other State in the Union. This is "the first time" that any State has "put forward its claim," to have one of its citizens made President of the United States.

II. Because the State of New York is not the State of Virginia.  
"Virginia influence is a bye word" we admit; but it is only "in the Eastern States," among those who would make "a bye word" of any body, or any thing, that would promise to raise them to power. They would even make "a bye word" of Mr. De Witt Clinton.  
III. Because "the resources and population of New York, place it in the first rank."  
At the last Presidential election, New York ranked with Massachusetts, and after Virginia and Pennsylvania, and no one can charge New York with any delay in "putting forward its claim," when she asks to have the first officer in the Union, so soon as the marshal's return gives her a greater number of votes than any one of her sister states.  
IV. Because its local situation, makes it "one of the fit depositories of power until the distant and jealous hands between the Northern and Southern States shall have subsided."  
If New York, hopes to be the depository of power until the jealousy of the eastern federalists against the southern and western republicans "shall have subsided" she hopes for what we trust no state will ever enjoy—a perpetuity of power.  
V. Because she "is a middle state."  
New York is not so much "a middle state" as Virginia, against which the addressers rail as a southern state, whose influence has become "a bye word in the eastern states."  
VI. Because "she is eminently commercial, and most extensively agricultural."  
These claims are not sound: her commerce is founded on British and banking capital. She has not the American, solid, specie, capital of Pennsylvania, nor is her agriculture more extensive.  
VII. Because "she would be likely to hold the balance even."  
This committee cannot discover upon what the addressers presume, which can justify an opinion that New York is more "likely to hold the balance even" than any other of her sister states.  
VIII. Because it would "conciliate the interests and good wishes of all."  
If the New York committee could only establish this assertion, could only prove it to be true, their labors would be at an end, for certain it is that the people of the United States will elect the man most likely to conciliate their interests and fulfill their wishes.  
IX. Because she is "a frontier state."  
Virginia is certainly a much greater extent of "frontier" than New York, and as certain would have had a more extensive inland "frontier," but that, let it be recorded and repeated to the honor of Virginia, she voluntarily ceded to the general government the territory now composing the patriotic states of Kentucky and Ohio, and the Indiana and Illinois territories. She set the glorious example of abridging her own power and rank for the general weal. And nor Virginia thus ceded her territory, her "resources and population" would have placed her far beyond New York, and in the "first rank." It is ungracious to wish to degrade a state purely for her patriotism, and it is to be regretted, that a respectable committee, of any state, should wish to take advantage of such circumstances, "to put forward its claim," even at the expense of the harmony and integrity of the party of which they profess to be members. It cannot be a good cause that requires thus to be advocated.  
X. Because "it would be 'a somewhat of personal gratification' to the gentlemen who are on the committee."  
The voting for a President of the United States is discharging too high a duty, and involves too many public considerations, to be done purely to "gratify" any individual or committee.  
For the reasons, which we have faithfully detailed and briefly answered, the New York committee think the next President should be from New York; and New York, they say, wishes Mr. De Witt Clinton. They conclude their appeal by saying, "Gratify us in this election."

If, fellow citizens, these reasons, and the desire personally to gratify the New York committee, shall be so cogent as to overturn all your former opinions, bear away all your former attachments, and make you forgetful of the eminent services, superior talents, and devoted patriotism of your present excellent chief magistrate, then will you give your votes to an electoral ticket, yet to be formed, in favor of De Witt Clinton.—But if, as we believe, you regard the reasons given as of little weight, and feel no disposition to bestow "a somewhat of personal gratification," at the expense of your country, we are confident you will one and all vote for the republican electoral ticket, unanimously recommended by the republican members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and secure its election by a triumphant majority. Remember, the ever-worthy-to-be-remembered election of 1808.  
Of all the reasons however given and relied on in the "address," why Mr. Madison should not be elected, none laboured with so much earnestness and ingenuity, none is considered as so disqualifying and as that he has been recommended by the republican members of Congress; nor is any point more strongly urged in favour of Mr. Clinton than his being recommended by the state of New York. The New York committee appear not to have known, or to have forgotten, or if not forgotten, have kept out of sight, that Mr. Madison has been once nominated, except by the members of Congress. It will not be a few minutes mispent, fairly to state the nominations and evidence of public opinion in favour of both the gentlemen for the high office for which they are candidates. This we are the more desirous to do, as the New York address highly approves of "nomination by individual states."—"Who" it asks, "should nominate?" and promptly answers, "some among the states." Upon this, their own principle and mode of nominating, we are willing to meet the New York committee.—

DE WITT CLINTON  
Has been nominated by the republican members of the Legislature of the state of NEW-YORK, which state has 29 VOTES.  
He has also been nominated at a private meeting in Lancaster, of nearly 20 persons, among whom we include the New York travelling committee that were present. He has also been nominated by a public meeting in York county; both these meetings were composed of men, either avowed federalists or non-descripts, and aliens to the great republican party of Pennsylvania.—We had nearly forgotten to mention that at a public meeting in Boston, Mr. Harrison Gray Otis, the particular friend of Timothy Pickens, announced Mr. Clinton as a candidate for the Presidency.

JAMES MADISON  
Has been nominated by the republican members of the LEGISLATURE of the UNITED STATES, of the State of PENNSYLVANIA, of the State of VIRGINIA,

of the State of MASSACHUSETTS, of the State of NEW-HAMPSHIRE, of the State of KENTUCKY, of the State of OHIO, of the State of NEW-JERSEY, and of the State of MARYLAND.  
Which states have one hundred and nineteen VOTES.

These states include some which are called Southern, some Eastern, some Middle, some Frontier, some of the first rank, and most of them sound, healthful republican states.  
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Election is advocated by most of the Federal newspapers in the Union, but by scarcely any Republican newspaper out of the state of N. York.

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Health and re-election was among the regular toasts and was drank with acclamations all over the Union, on the birth day of National Independence.

These, fellow citizens, are powerful and not-to-be-mistaken indications of public sentiment all over the Union, and have proceeded from various and dissimilar, but all associations of republicans, citizens. It would be a waste of words and time to use any shewing how infinitely superior are the recommendations of Mr. Madison, and how much stronger the evidences of public opinion in his favor, than any which either has been, or can be adduced in favor of Mr. Clinton. Upon the ground of nomination, Mr. Clinton is as fairly and completely distanced, as the most anxious friend of Mr. Madison's could desire.

There is an apparent anxiousness in comparing the public services, claims and qualifications of candidates, which this committee would willingly have avoided but the address of the New York Committee forces it upon us; by the manner, any thing but modest, in which Mr. Clinton is characterized.

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Mr. Clinton may have filled all those stations with ability, and thus been a useful citizen of New York; but his usefulness has been confined to that State. He was so short a time upon the national floor that the nation knew him not; the nation have not tried, proved and found him honest and capable. If the citizens of N. York have so found him, who can wonder at their zeal to promote him to a more exalted station. But if the citizens of New York are prize-worthy, let us be grateful for services rendered, shall the nation be suspected of being less sensible, less grateful, and of entertaining a disposition to cast off an old, a faithful, honest and capable servant, only to take one upon trust, and to afford "some sort of personal gratification" to the committee who recommended him.

The very expectation is a libel upon the Union. It is one which their votes will put to shame, and which their zeal in favor of Mr. Madison will prove unfounded.  
The New York Committee themselves confess that they felt "much restraint and embarrassment," anticipated "harsh animadversions," were fearful of being considered "as innovators," of being "stigmatized as presumptuous," of their conduct being "imputed to unworthy motives," and of being "opposed with bitterness by many," in consequence of their recommendation of Mr. De Witt Clinton. If such were the apprehensions of the gentlemen who assure us of "the superior worth and qualifications of their candidate," and whose zeal in his behalf was stimulated by the hope of "some sort of personal gratification," how can it have been possible they could hope to inter the feelings, and win the good opinions and votes of millions who never heard of Mr. Clinton, until they are clamorously called upon to raise him to the Chief Magistracy of the Union.

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No man of his character, who respects himself, whether he be a party, prejudices of prepossession, will have the hardihood to affirm but what in all those stations, Mr. Madison has conducted himself with integrity, patriotism, and the most distinguished ability. His speeches on the floor of Congress were equally admired for the correctness of their principles and the clarity of their style. His correspondence, while Secretary of State, and his instructions to our foreign ministers, particularly upon the subject of the impressment of our seamen are among the ablest State papers, and the best defence of neutral rights, which modern times have produced. The firm, impartial and dignified course of his administration has commanded respect and admiration where it has failed to secure esteem, or enforce justice.—The Messages of the President of the U. States are illustrations of the genuine principles of representative democracy, and evince their author to be a great constitutional lawyer, a profound public jurist, well read in the law of nations, intimately acquainted with the rights and wrongs of his country, able to defend the one and avenge the other; in a word, Mr. Madison is the author of the supereminently excellent exposition of the just and indefeasible conduct of G. Britain towards the U. States, which was presented to Congress on the 1st of June, and which greatly contributed to determine that body to appeal to arms, and "commit a just cause into the hands of the Almighty Disposer of Events," as the only unit means to maintain the rights, the honor and independence of their country. This Committee have pleasure in concurring with the New York Committee, in the declaration that "Mr. Madison has passed thro' a life of honor and public service." His principles are known, his course of policy certain. His "life" and official conduct are his pledges. In voting for him we know for whom, and for what, we are voting. We put nothing to hazard; for him, therefore, fellow citizens, let us vote.

The New York committee urge no personal objection against the President of the U. States, save only his having been born in Virginia. He had the fortune to have been born in G. Britain, the committee could not have manifested more ridicule, apprehension and concern at the prospect of his re-election. The objections against Mr. Madison, as a candidate for the Presidency, are stated on public grounds, to be the non-interception of the Jamaica fleet, which the committee say "escaped capture by some negligent duty at Washington," and the committee express doubt whether Commodore Rogers knew anything about the fleet, unless he "accidentally heard of it at sea."

To this charge the answer is furnished by Commodore Rogers himself, who in his official despatches declares that he had heard of the Jamaica fleet previous to "his leaving New York on the 10th of June," on which day he was placed on board the United States, Congress and Argosy, and that he

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orders were under date of the 18th of June, the day on which the bill declaring war had passed the Senate, in which house it had been delayed, by the advocates of Mr. Clinton, so long as to permit the Jamaica fleet to escape capture.

Again the New York committee complain at we have not an army "attacking the Florida" the same time that we have an army marching against Canada.

This charge lies also against the advocates of Mr. Clinton, who contrived to have the bill which had passed the House of Representatives for "attacking the Florida," negatived in the Senate; thus compelling the President to withdraw the U. States troops which were in the Florida, and prohibit him from marching others against them.

We should be gratified to believe that the New York committee were unacquainted with these facts, but their opportunities forbid this conclusion, and compel us, however unwillingly, to consider the charge as "a measure of electioneering policy."

The "permission to carry on trade with Spain and Portugal," is vehemently urged by the New York committee against the election of Mr. Madison, although the committee must have known that the "permission" did not originate with the President, but was a measure of Congress.

We have thus, fellow citizens, submitted to your judgment the arguments and reasons given by the friends of Mr. Clinton, why he should be elected President of the U. States; and we have replied to them as briefly as we could, and with a fairness which we think will not be questioned, even by those who differ from us in his opinion.

The unexpected and unavoidable length to which the address of the New York committee has led us, prevents us from detailing many sound & cogent reasons in favor of the candidate whom your representatives, in the State Legislature, & in Congress have agreed to support.

The gentleman nominated by the democratic party as Vice President, is Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, a citizen of distinguished talents, integrity and republican principles, well known from his public services and qualifications.

He was before the Revolution a Member of the Legislature of Massachusetts. At the dawn of that momentous era he was elected one of the committee of public safety and supply—he was a member of the Old Congress, and voted for and signed the Declaration of Independence.

For such men Pennsylvania will vote, because such are the men whom it delights to honor. In conformity to usage, this committee have taken the usual means to ascertain that all the candidates placed upon the Electoral ticket will vote for James Madison as President, and Elbridge Gerry as Vice President of the U. States.

From some of the committees we have heard and from some we daily expect to hear. All the Electors from whom we have heard, have cheerfully declared their determination to vote for the above gentlemen for the offices designated. We hope hereafter to give you the necessary assurances in the name of all the candidates for whom your suffrages are solicited.

With sentiments of respect and high consideration, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves,  
Your Fellow Citizens,  
JACOB HOLGATE,  
JOHN BOLLS,  
JOHN GEYER,  
JOHN PORTER.

COMMITTEE ROOM,  
Philadelphia, Sept. 16, 1812.

From Col. P.'s Weekly Political Register  
LONDON, JULY 25.

AMERICAN STATES.

A second American war seemed to be all that was wanting to complete the round of adventures in this jubilee reign; and this it seems we have now got. It was very hard to persuade people that America would declare war. I begged of the Regent not to listen to those who affected to laugh at American hostility. I told him, in so many words, that we should have war, unless we redressed the grievances that America complained of. Scarcely any body could be prevailed upon to believe this; but it is come true, it seems, after all. The Anti Jacobins will not believe me; they despise my warnings; and they say for it in the end. Not only the public, but the government in England, wholly disbelieved that the Americans would go to war. The truth is, that there are so many newspapers in England, whose sole purpose it is to deceive the public, that the wonder is, that any truth at all ever gains general belief. There has, however, been an extraordinary degree of obscurity as to the real intention of America with regard to war. Nothing could induce people to believe that she would go to war. I asserted and proved, as I thought, that it was naturally to be expected that she would go to war, unless we did away the orders in council, and also the imprisonment of American seamen; but, scarcely a soul would believe. Perhaps, it may be good for the cause of freedom that I was not believed! But, let us now quit the past and look a little to the future. What will take place now? The letter, or pretended letter, from Liverpool, under the date of the 18th inst. would make this a heated nation believe, that the moment the news arrives of the repeal of the orders in council, all the quarrel with America will be at an end. It will be best, however, to let the letter speak for itself. I have to advise you, that a pilot boat is arrived here to-day from New York, which she left on the 23rd ult. bringing an account that the Senate, after deliberating seven days, had come to the resolution of declaring war against Great Britain, 19 to 13. An express had arrived at New York to the effect, that the Senate had declared war against Great Britain. I think it proper to add, however, that the house in New York which dispatched the pilot with this information, for the purpose of making speculations in produce, expressly ordered that should the orders in council be revoked, their friends here were on no account to make any purchases for them. This is a convincing proof that this declaration of war will be short lived, and on the arrival of the Gazette, containing the revocation of the orders in council, all matters in dispute between the two countries will be amicably settled. The Mackinac schooner had been dispatched from New York by Mr. Foster, direct to Plymouth, the day before the pilot boat sailed. When the Senate came to the resolution of declaring war, the account of Mr. Perceval's death had not reached Washington, but was known at New York. This is a new falsehood to be set on foot. We are now to believe, that the declaration of war is to have no effect. Till now it has been asserted, distinctly asserted, that the Senate had rejected the proposition for war. This, as the rea-

der well knows, has been stated most distinctly, with all the circumstances attending the fact. It was not only asserted, that the Senate had rejected the proposition, but the number of the majority against the motion was given to this effect, (this is a lie, this is a falsehood.) In the Courier newspaper of the 17th inst. was published the following paragraph:—"We stop the press to state, that we have just learned, that on a motion made in the House of Representatives for declaring war against Great Britain, the question was carried by a large majority; but on being brought up to the Senate, it was rejected by a majority of two." This was published on the 17th of July, and on the 20th the above letter from Liverpool. Now, upon what authority was the first statement made? Clearly upon no authority at all. It was a falsehood; a falsehood intended to deceive the people of England; a falsehood intended to cheat them; a falsehood intended to assuage most base and yet most foolish purposes; for, on the 20th, it comes the truth by their force. I have heard a gentleman say, that he verily believed, that, if the French were at Dover, half a million strong, these same newspapers would represent Napoleon as at the last gasp. I hardly believe that; for, by the time he was safely landed, they would be considering the means of going over to his side, and would, in their own minds, be settling as to their price. But, short of a crisis like that, there is nothing that will induce them to desert from persevering in falsehood to the very moment of detection. To the very moment! They know well, that a few weeks, days, or hours, must expose their falsehoods to the public; but, they know also, that, for those weeks, days, or hours, the falsehoods answer their purpose. And, when one falsehood is worn out, they have another. Thus it is, that this nation is deceived; it is thus that it is more deceived than any other nation upon earth; and that, at last, when a calamity comes upon it, it seems to be thimblestruck at what all the rest of the world clearly foresees. It is thus, too, more than by any other means, that the country has been brought into its present humbled and distressed state. The people have always been believing pretty nearly the contrary of the truth while the event was coming. The result has, in almost every case, been precisely the opposite of what was expected; and the world have thought the people of England mad for their silly expectations; but, if the world knew the means that are used to make the people of England believe falsehoods instead of truth; if the world knew, that the people of England, during the progress of any expedition or other warlike undertaking, for instance, hear nothing but falsehoods respecting it, the world would not be surprised at the disappointment of the people of England at the result. The observations apply with peculiar force to the dispute with America, who has been represented to the people of England as being, even now, wholly incapable of going to war; and whose government has been represented as acting contrary to the sense of the people in all its acts of resistance against England. Now, however, we are at war, if the above be true; and even now falsehoods are attempted to be palmed upon us. But does the reader not perceive, that if America has declared war, she is at war? And that if she is at war, there must be a treaty of peace before there can be a peace? To make a treaty of peace will require some months, at any rate; and does the reader suppose that the Americans, after the expense of a war which has been commenced, will disarm till she has obtained satisfaction upon all the points at issue? The acts of aggression (as she considers them) on our part are many; and does the reader suppose that the mere news of the repeal of the Orders in Council will satisfy her? Besides, if there were no subject of disagreement but that of the Orders in Council, does not the reader perceive that the repeal has not been full and complete, and unqualified; and that if it were so, America cannot be expected to disarm without some sort of compensation? What is our government to commit upon the Americans whatever acts of aggression it pleases; and, after that, when America arms and declares war, are we to suppose that, to effect an instant peace, we have nothing to do but to put a stop to our aggressions? I do not take upon me to assert that they are aggressions; but, supposing them to be such, as I really think they are, does the reader suppose that our government possesses a license to commit acts of aggression; and to put forward its mere revocation of them as a ground for peace with the offended party? This is not the way with our government, either abroad or at home.

It is always talking of "indemnity for the past & security for the future;" and why are we to suppose that the American government will not talk in the same way? If a man offend our government, does it say, "cease to offend us, and there is an end of the matter?" No: this is not the language it is now making use of to the people in the United States. It punishes them, when it can catch them; and shall it lay down as a maxim, that it is never to be made responsible for what it does? The reader may be assured that the Americans do not consider it as exempted from the usual laws and principles by which nations regulate their conduct towards each other; and he may be further assured that the inquiries relative to the state of our manufactures will not, even read in America, tend to lower her tone. She is now aware, she has got over her great reluctance to enlist soldiers & to fit out armed vessels; and she will, in my opinion, never lay down her arms, that is to say, she will never make peace with us, until we agree to make her ample compensation for her losses and injuries under the Orders in Council, and also agree to desist from impressing any persons on board her ships at sea. Are we prepared for this? Are the associates of Perceval ready to give up these points? Are they ready to pay for what has been captured under regulations which the Americans regard as a violation of their rights, and are they ready to make a crime in any English officer to seize seamen on board American ships at sea? If they are, we shall certainly soon be at peace with America; if they are not, my opinion is, that we shall have war with her till those points are given up. The close of the pretended letter from Liverpool is curious. It observes that, "when the Senate came to the resolution of declaring war, the account of Mr. Perceval's death had not reached Washington." As much as to say, that the news of his death had reached Washington, war might not have been declared! And this is the way in which the friends of the little dead lawyer speak of him, yet! They leave us clearly to infer, that the news of his death, the bare news of his death, might have prevented a war with America! And yet have these same writers the impudence to call the people of Nottingham, and other places, mounties, because they expressed their joy upon receiving that same news! In conclusion, I beg the reader to bear in mind, that I have been nearly two years endeavoring to prevent a war with America; that very soon after I was sentenced to be imprisoned two years in Newgate, and to pay a thousand pounds to the King, for writing about the flogging of English local militia men at the Town of Ely, and about the employing of German troops upon this occasion; I beg the reader to bear in mind that very soon after that imprisonment commenced, I began my most earnest endeavors to prevent this war, the most fatal I fear of all the many wars in which we have been engaged since the present King mounted the throne. I was enabled to tell pretty exactly what would come to pass, unless we redressed the grievances of America without delay. I had letters from America, written by persons to be possessed by those from whom our lawyers get their information. I did not know to what extent the merchants of America might submit to have their property seized; but I was well assured that the American people would no longer

suffer their seamen to be impressed upon the open sea. This was positively told nearly two years ago; and I am now particularly anxious to impress it upon the minds of the ministers; for they may be assured, that the American government, if it is not actually declared war, will never make peace till that point is settled to the satisfaction of the American people; till, in short, we are greeted wholly from taking any person whatever out of an American ship at sea. I am aware how stinging it will be to some persons in England to yield one jot to America. I am aware how much more they hate her government than they hate that of France. I am aware how glad they would be to hear of the U. States being swallowed up by an Earthquake. Not so, however, the people of England generally, who do not grudge anything that is yielded to America so much as they do what is yielded to other powers. They do not, besides, see very clearly the advantage they are to derive from the keeping down of the Americans by the means of the English navy. They do not see the benefit that is likely to accrue to them from any thing, the tendency of which is to press upon a free people in another country. Nothing, I am convinced, will ever make an American war popular in England.

WM. COBBETT.

Bolton, July 23d, 1812.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,  
AND  
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 6, 1812.

ANNUAL ELECTION,  
For Talbot County.

At the close of the polls last evening, the following appeared to be the result of the Election for this county:—

DISTRICTS No. 1. 2. 3. 4. Total	CONGRESS
Robert Wright . . . . .	261 180 157 110 711
Samuel H. Thomas . . . . .	179 175 201 183 738
Sheriff	
Samuel Padgugan . . . . .	255 177 166 110 710
Thomas Stevens . . . . .	180 175 197 187 740
Assembly	
David Kerr, jun. . . . .	266 180 160 115 721
Samuel Stevens, jun. . . . .	265 180 157 117 719
William G. Tighman . . . . .	265 179 156 114 714
James Wainwright . . . . .	262 175 151 108 696
Edward N. Hambleton . . . . .	179 180 201 152 712
John Caldwell . . . . .	180 172 201 179 732
Robert Ranning . . . . .	180 179 196 180 736
John Seth . . . . .	179 166 196 182 723

Ed-Those in *Italer* are Federalists.

Mr. Smith,  
Having seen in the Monitor of Saturday last, a piece signed "A Stockholder," in which it is stated, that "Edward Lloyd has repeatedly and grievously complained of the partiality of the Directors of the Bank at Easton,"—and in which a plain statement of the transactions of Edward Lloyd with that Bank is also pretended to be given. The writer of Stockholder is hereby respectfully interrogated, whether it would not be equally proper to give a correct and candid account of those "transactions," in order that the public may judge whether these complaints be founded in justice or not. It is presumed that Edward Lloyd is above entering the lists with every anonymous scribbler who may choose to assail him; and until "A Stockholder's" real name be given to the public, it is supposed that Edward Lloyd will not condescend to notice either him or his statements.

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

Is it the wish of the opposition to supplant the administration? Do they wish to seize the helm of government and conduct it through a storm? Can they steer a better course than than which is pursued? Do they possess a superior science, greater experience and better charts than those who now preside? If that should be the case, let them regularly present their pretensions to those who have the appointing power, but never impede the progress of the ship under a lawful commander, or wantonly mutiny in the hour of battle.

Our word more, perhaps the last word, about the surrender of Detroit.—The following statement was given by a Captain in the Fourth Regiment to a brother officer, by whom we have been favored with a personal call. It is said to have been obtained from the Quarter Master of that Army.

Nat. Intel.  
Memorandum of the Arms, Ammunition, &c. in Detroit, 15th August, 1812, the day of the surrender of that place to the British forces by Brig. Gen. Wm. Hull.

2600 muskets and accoutrements stacked on the esplanade.  
450 muskets & accoutrements brought in after the surrender by Cols. M. Arthur and Cass, stacked on the esplanade.  
700 muskets in the hands of the militia of the Michigan Territory, brought in and stacked on the esplanade.

N. B.—The number in the Arsenal not known.  
924 pounders mounted.  
37 iron & brass pieces from 12 to 3 pounders, 5 or 5 which not mounted.  
3 howitzers.  
1 mortar.  
480 rounds of fixed ammunition for the 24 pounders.  
600 rounds of fixed ammunition for the 6 pounders.  
— for the other ordnance not ascertained.  
200 cartridges of grape shot for the 6 pounders.  
200 tons of cannon ball of different sizes.  
The shells prepared and fixed not ascertained, but the number was considerable.  
60 barrels gun powder.  
75,000 musket cartridges made up.  
24 rounds of cartridges in possession of each man.  
150 tons of lead.  
25 days' provisions on hand, besides 120 pack horse loads of flour, & 100 head of cattle, at River Raisin, under the escort of Capt. Brush and 300 men from Chilliote. The River Raisin is 30 miles from Detroit. And under a name escort 120 bbls. of flour.

2500 men under arms in Detroit, besides the detachment of 450 men under M. Arthur and Cass, who had been sent to meet Capt. Brush at River Raisin, but for want of provisions had returned on the 15th, and encamped that night within 6 miles of Detroit.  
On the 6th of July, Mr. Ald. Wood attended at Newgate, to take the recognizance of Mr. Cobbett. The Clerk of the Crown office was present to receive the £1000 fine to the King. The securities were, Timothy Brown and Peter Walker, Esquires, for Mr. Cobbett to keep the peace for seven years, himself in £3000 and the gentlemen in £1000 each. When Mr. Cobbett was paying the money, he addressed his son and daughter in the following terms:—"My dear children—mark this! I am now paying a thousand pounds to the King. Tell your brothers, and bid it to your future children, that your father, after two years imprisonment, was obliged to pay one thousand pounds to the King, for publishing his sentiments upon the subject of Military flogging, in the presence of foreign mercenaries!"

We have occasionally announced such appointments in the Army, &c. as have come to our knowledge; but it is very probable that some of those which have been made have never been so published by us. We therefore publish the following complete List of the General Officers of the United States' Army.

Nat. Intel.  
Major-Generals,  
HENRY DEARNBORO,  
THOMAS PITCHER,  
Brigade-Generals,  
James Wilkinson,  
Wade Hampton,  
James Winchester,  
John Chandler,  
Joseph Bloomfield,  
Wm. H. Harrison,  
John P. Boyd.  
Quarter-Master-General,  
Morgan Lewis.  
Adjutant-General,  
Thomas Cushing.  
Inspector-General,  
Alexander Smyth.

Port Harrison, Sept. 13, 1812.

DEAR SIR,  
I wrote you on the 10th instant, giving you an account of the attack on this place, as well as my situation, which account I attempted to send by water, but the two men whom I dispatched in a canoe after night, found the river so well guarded that they were obliged to return. The Indians had built a fire on the bank of the river, a short distance below the garison, which gave them an opportunity of seeing any craft that might attempt to pass, and were waiting with a canoe ready to intercept it. I expect the fort as well as the road to Vincennes, is as well or better watched than the river. But my situation compels me to make one other attempt: I land, and my orderly sergeants with one other man, sets out to night with strict orders to avoid the road in the day time, and depend entirely on the woods, although neither of them have ever been to Vincennes by land, nor do they know any thing of the country, but I am in hopes they will reach you in safety. I send them with great reluctance from their ignorance of the woods. I think it very probable there is a large party of Indians way-laying the road between this and Vincennes, likely about the Narrows, for the purpose of intercepting any party that may be coming to this place, as the cattle they got here will supply them plentifully with provisions for some time to come. Please, &c. &c.  
(Signed) Z. TAYLOR.

His Excel. Gov. HARRISON.

In addition to the above account of the gallant defence of Fort Harrison, from an attack of a party of Indians perhaps ten times their number, we have pleasure in stating that there is every reason to believe that that post was relieved before the Indians could re-assemble to attack it. On Thursday evening the 10th ult. Col. Wm. Russell arrived at Vincennes from the Illinois, with about six hundred mounted Rangers, and five hundred Infantry, with which he marched on the 12th to succor Fort Harrison. On the 15th he encamped within 35 miles of the Fort, which he was expected to reach on the 16th.

Fort Wayne, the situation of which was considered critical, is also relieved, by the army under the command of Gen. HARRISON, which reached that place on the 12th ult. A considerable body of Indians had besieged it closely for several days, but retreated precipitately on the advance of the Army, having previously destroyed by fire several buildings outside the Fort. The Indian towns of Elk Hart, the Pocks of the Wabash and the late Turtle's town were destroyed by detachments of the army that were sent out on that service. The Indians fled from these towns with every mark of precipitation. The whole army displayed much spirit in its operations, and the greatest order prevailed. One of the detachments sent out, under the command of Col. Wells, marched six y miles and back again in four days and a half, after accomplishing the object of the expedition by destroying the corn, &c. of one of the Indian towns. This army consists of 5000 men.

At Urbana, in Ohio, there are about 1400 men under arms.  
About 1000 mounted riflemen, under the command of Gen. H. Perkins, from Kentucky, rendezvoused at Red Banks about the 20th ult.  
About 600 men under the command of Gen. Winlock, were on their march to Vincennes on the 16th.

It is supposed, when these forces are concentrated, they will move towards Detroit, retrieve the disaster at that place, and actuate on the invaders—a service in which all the troops display the greatest anxiety to be engaged.

Louisville, K. Sept. 17.  
A part of Col. Miller's regiment being destitute of blankets, and not likely to receive a supply in time, the citizens of this town, on Friday last, supplied by a voluntary contribution. The number wanted was about one hundred, which was promptly made up. The regiment marched on Monday last.

On Monday last captain Guither, with his company of mounted riflemen, arrived here, and yesterday marched to join the army at Vincennes. Capt. Allen with his company arrived here on Tuesday, and will march for Vincennes on Friday last.

Lexington, Ken. Sept. 25.  
We have received no intelligence of importance from the army under general Harrison. Troops are daily flocking to him from the states of Ohio and Kentucky. One company marched from this a few days ago.  
Frankfort, Sept. 19.  
Between 200 and 250 mounted riflemen from cruties above this, have passed through here in the course of the present week. They were on their march to Vincennes. A considerable number had arrived at Louisville previous to the day of rendezvous which was yesterday.

Yesterday morning Governor Shelby left this place for Louisville, to expect the march of the Kentucky volunteers destined to act against the Wabash Indians. Gov. Hopkins will leave Henderson on Monday next for Vincennes to assume his command. The most vigorous campaign will be conducted against the Indian tribes bordering on the frontiers of Illinois and Indiana territories.

On the 9th inst. 400 volunteers marched from Vincennes to Fort Harrison, which was besieged by the Indians, but they were recalled the same day by the acting governor. It was, however, expected they would be permitted to march the next day.

Married, on Thursday last, at Smyrna, (Del.) Mr. Samuel Groome, Merchant of this Town, to Mrs. Deborah M. Barrah, daughter of James Morris, of Smyrna.

NEW GOODS.  
WILLIAM CLARK.

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening an elegant assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, Which he will sell very cheap for CASH. Easton, October 6—m

COLCHESTER RACES.

[George Town & Road, Kent.]  
Will be run for at Colchester, over a hand some course on Wednesday, the 21st of October, inst. a purse of 120 dollars, three miles and repeat, agreeably to the rules of Racing.  
On Thursday, the 22d. October, a purse of 70 dollars, two miles & repeat, agreeably to the rules of Racing.  
On Friday, the 23d October, a sweepstake, one mile and repeat, agreeably to the rules of Racing.  
GEORGE PEACOCK.  
October 5—3

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, Md. October 1st, 1812.

B	K
Mathias Bordley	Rev. James Kemp
Isaac Bordley	David Kerr, jr.
Benjamin Benny	Nicholas Kellum
S. G. Bordley	L.
Wm. Bryan	Corbin Lee
Lewis Bush—4	M.
James Broom	Wm. M. Maynard
Kato Black	N
Richard I. Barrow	Heary Nicola
Mary Blake	Joseph Newman
	O.
Isaac P. Cox	Henry Orman
Thomas Cockey—2	P.
James Cockayne	James Purley—3
	Heary Parrot
Grafton Duwall	Wm. Parrott
Richard Denny	Jed Page
Wm. Dority	Elizabeth Price
	Samuel W. Polk
Richard Edgar	R.
Rev. John Emory	John Ruth—2
	Charlotte Redus
Walter Fountain	Elizabeth Robson
Thomas Ford	Henry Right
Wm. Farlow—2	S
Alex. Flyn	James Sanders
	Nicholas Small
Charles G. Galloway—3	Joseph Stangaster
Catharine Goldsborough	Elijah Spence
	T.
John Higgins, jr.	Anna M. Tighman
Thomas Hana	Joshua Taggart
Geo. R. Hayward	Ann B. Troth
	Samuel Troth
Catharine Ingram	Ann Thomas
	W.
Isaac Johnson	B. Wilkon
John Johnson	Rachel B. Wilkon.
October 6—3	Dr. Thomas Wilkon

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Chester-Town, Md. October 1st, 1812.

A	M
Wm. Armstrong	Miss Eliza Pearce
Joseph Brown, 3d-2	Edmund Perkins
Wm. B. Brown	son of Col. P.
Richard Bice	Benj. E. Price
Jeremiah Bramble	Thomas Perkins
David Best	Samuel Parker
Wm. Cooper	Q—James Quimby
Mary Clark	R—Mary Riddle
Pere Cooper	James Robinson
David Crohe	Rich'd. Ricard
Philip Crane	Daniel Roberts
John Davis	Isaac Redgrove
John Frazier, jr.	S—Thomas Smith, Esq.
Wm. Forman	John Smith
Wm. Ferrell	Solomon Scott, jr.
Wm. Foreman	Nat. Sappenton
John Hudson-2	Joseph Simonds
James Houston	T—John Thomas
James Hodges, Esq.	Matthew Tighman
John Hepphon	Sarah Thompson
Thomas Jerrom-2	Joseph Turner
Rich'd. J. Jones, Esq. U	Aquilla Ueston
Rich'd. Lamberton H	Wright Robert
James Morrison	Wilmer Simon
Michael M. Moslin	Mrs. Sarah Whaland
Thomas Murphy	Levi Wright
Joseph Mann	Wm. Wright
Ann Maslin	William Wreth
Rich'd. B. Mitchell	Benj. B. Wreth
Lancelot Moffat	Simon Wickes, jr.
P—Daniel Perkins	Y—Mrs. Eliz. Young
October 6—3	

FOUND ADRIPT,  
In the Chesapeake Bay between Kent Island and Annapolis.

A Bateau burthen about 80 bushels, with pitch bottom, and one oar on board. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges. Apply to  
NOAH BULLEN,  
Miles River, Talbot county.  
October 6—3

NOTICE.

I hereby forwarn all Custom-House officers to grant papers in my name for the Schooner called the *Welcom Return*, of Vienna, about 25 tons burthen—I also forwarn all persons from furnishing any rigging, or any other repairs on the said vessel, on my credit.

JACOB KIRWAN.

Somerset county, Oct. 6—4

NOTICE.

The subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Hopkins, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are requested to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of April next: they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of October, in the year 1812.  
JAMES M. HOPKINS, Adm'r.  
October 6—m



FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.  
Messrs. Munroe & French—  
I noticed in the last Gazette the following remarks:

"A gentleman arrived in town on Wednesday, from Haverhill, states that from 2 to 300 U. S. troops arrived at that place the night before from the eastward for the northern army—they were so destitute of provisions or any supplies that the inhabitants had to raise a subscription to give them subsistence for a day."

This statement is false. The detachment alluded to was under my command. They left Fort Scammel with 14 days provisions, and such was the liberality of the inhabitants in the towns through which they marched, that on their arriving at Haverhill there was at least 11 day's provisions of the original stock in the waggon besides fresh beef and vegetables given on the march. The Citizens of Haverhill, with a public spirit which calls for my greatest acknowledgments, sent refreshments of chocolate, bread &c. to the camp. It was the unsolicited act of a generous and liberal town and, such as I trust will always be remembered by myself and the troops I have the honor to command.

The same course was pursued in Saco, Kennebunk, Dover, Exeter and other towns thro' which the troop marched, and the inhabitants will receive my thanks and gratitude for their civilities and attention.

As Messrs. RUSSELL & CUTLER have been egregiously imposed on in the information they have obtained, they will no doubt correct this error in their next paper.

EL. W. RIPLEY,  
Lt. col. of the 21st. regt. commanding  
Sept. 18, 1812.

From the National Intelligencer.  
TO THE EDITOR.  
Annapolis, Sept. 13.

Sir—You will do me the favor to publish the enclosed certificates in your paper. They will place in a true point of view the allegations exhibited against me some time ago in the Federal Republican, relative to certain expressions said to have been used by me concerning the re-establishment of that paper in the city of Baltimore.

With much respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
ROBERT BOWIE.

Mr. Gale.

[ENCLOSURES.]

Annapolis, 18th Sept

Having been present at a conversation between Governor Bowie & Henry G. S. Key, Esq. on the 29th July last, at the house of Mr. Wm. Brewer, on account of the disturbance which had taken place in Baltimore, I positively declare that I did not hear the Governor make use of the observations relative to the establishing of the Federal Republican in Baltimore, which are imputed to him by Captain R. J. Jones.

CHARLES H. WILLIGMAN.

Being present at a conversation between Governor Bowie and Henry G. S. Key, Esq. on the 18th Sept. 1812, and being called on by the Governor to attend to Mr. Key's declaration, we certify that Mr. Key positively declared that he had no recollection of hearing the Governor make use of the observations relative to the establishing of the Federal Republican in Baltimore, which are imputed to him by Captain R. J. Jones.

GEO. SHAW,  
LEWIS DUVALL,  
JOHN BREWER.

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

BRANCH AT EASTON.

29th September, 1812.

The President and Directors have declared a dividend of four per cent. for the last six months, ending the first and paying the fifth of October next to the Stockholders or their legal representatives.

JOHN KENNARD, Cash.

September 29—4

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on

TUESDAY the 8th day of October next, at the

court house in the town of Centerville, Queen

Ann's county, all that tract of Land in said

county, called "BRACCO," as the same was resurveyed

at previous to the 14th of September, 1767, con-

taining the quantity of six hundred and twenty-

three acres of land, and now it is supposed in the

occupation of James Booker, of Queen Ann's

county. This land is sold to satisfy the balance

of a mortgage debt due to Gen. James Lloyd.

The deed of mortgage was executed by the late

Mr. John Bracco to James Tilghman, dated Sep-

tember 14th, 1767. It will positively be sold to

the highest bidder on the day of sale. The terms

of sale are Cash—to be paid on the day of sale, to

the subscriber. The sale will commence at 12

o'clock.

JAMES SHAW, Trustee.

September 1—6

EASTON ACADEMY.

The Principal and Assistant Teachers in this

Seminary take occasion to inform the parents and

guardians of boys intended for a liberal education,

that, in addition to instruction in the Classical and

Mathematical departments, they will teach the

English Grammar, and the Sciences of Rhetoric,

Arithmetic, and Geography. The scholars

committed to their charge shall be treated with

care and attention, and faithfully instructed in all

the branches of education professed to be taught in

the Academy. The terms of tuition are \$20 per

annum. Believing themselves well qualified to

teach what they profess, they respectfully solicit

the encouragement and patronage of a generous

public.

JOHN BOYLE,  
P. QUINN.

Easton, Sept. 22—4

FOR SALE.

The Dublin Edition of the

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA.

ALSO,

A CIG for sale, or hire—engagement being

made for its sale treatment. Apply at Mr. Rich-

ard Harwood's.

SAMUEL HOLMES,  
Has just received a large and well assorted sup-  
ply of seal and upper LEATHER, which he will  
sell for Cash, or Hides at the usual prices.  
Also—a cargo of CYPRESS SHINGLES,  
of a superior quality, which if applied for in a few  
days will be sold low for Cash only.  
Easton, Sept. 29—3

EASTON RACES.  
The Sweepstakes of \$300—  
Will be run for at Easton, over an elegant  
course, on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of Octo-  
ber next—two miles and repeat. Published by  
authority.

On Thursday the 8th October—  
A purse of \$300, three miles and repeat—ac-  
cording to the rules of the late Jockey Club of the  
Eastern Shore.

On Friday, 9th October—  
A purse of \$100, one mile and repeat—ac-  
cording to said rules. By

THOMAS PEACOCK.

September 15—4

NOTICE.

The subscriber has removed from Baltimore to

Centerville, and has brought with him materials

and workmen suitable to furnish his former cus-

tomers and the public with the following articles, viz—

Women's, Misses' and Children's

MOROCCO, KID, & LEATHER SHOES,

OF EVERY QUALITY.

ALSO—MEN'S BOOTS & SHOES,

Of the best quality, and every kind.

He has now on hand an assortment of the a-

bove articles. Orders from a distance will be

punctually attended to, at the Baltimore prices.

WILLIAM HARPER.

Centerville, Sept. 22—3

N. B. Encouragement for Journeymen Shoe

and Boot Makers, on every branch of the above

business, such as steady, sober, industrious men,

as I am giving the Baltimore wages.

WM. HARPER.

TOBACCO AND SNUFF

MANUFACTORY.

No. 27, Calvert-street, Baltimore.

The subscriber has on hand, and offers for sale

on accommodating terms, a large stock in his line,

consisting of the following articles, viz.

Sweet scented Tobacco, pound and half-pound

twists,

Small twist do. five to the pound,

Fine Pig-tail do. eight to the pound,

Coarse do. in kegs, pound rolls,

Spanish and common Segars,

Macabau, Scotch and Rappee Snuff.

The above articles are warranted of the first

quality, and may be returned at the expense of the

subscriber if not approved of. His Macabau and

Rappee Snuff is inferior to none in the U. States.

The lovers of good Snuff are invited to call and

judge for themselves.

HEZEKIAH STARR.

September 22—7\*

GROCERIES.

WILLIAM NORRIS, JUNIOR,

TEA-DEALER & GROCER.

No. 66, Market street, Baltimore—

Notifies his Eastern Shore friends and custom-

ers that his stock of Teas, Wines, and Liquors,

and other Groceries, are larger than usual, and

has it in his power to serve them with Goods of

choice qualities, either by wholesale or retail.

Orders attended to with fidelity and prompti-

tude, and the Goods sent on board the Packets,

clear of expense—A good supply of Gunpowder

both for large and small guns, and warranted to

be of the best quality.—Also Patent Shot of all

sizes.

September 15—7\*

D. L. THOMAS, & Co.

SUGAR REFINERS, BALTIMORE.

Have removed to the corner of Commerce and

Pratt Streets, where they offer for sale an exten-

sive and general assortment of handsome Refined

Sugars of different qualities and prices; also Mus-

covado Sugars in barrels, and Sugar House Mo-

lasses.

September 15—4

FOR SALE, OR RENT.

The House and Lot at present occupied by the

subscriber, situate on the corner of West street

and Miles River road, fronting about 80 feet on

said street and running back about 300 feet, bound-

ed by the said road. The house is large and com-

modious, built of brick and the best materials,

completely finished, with two rooms and a pas-

sage on the first floor, three on the second, and

two in the garret, with two rooms in the cellar.

Attached to the dwelling is a brick pantry and

kitchen; on the lot area brick smoke house and

granary, an excellent pump of water in the yard,

with a milk house attached, a large and spacious

garden well enclosed, stables, carriage and cow

houses, with a well in the stable yard. He will

sell the above property for well secured paper.—If not

sold before the first of January next, it will be for

sale. For further particulars apply to the sub-

scriber.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Easton, August 25—m

TO BE RENTED.

That elegant situation, opposite to the city of

Annapolis, adjoining Fort Madison. It contains

upwards of 300 acres of excellent land, with oyster

shell banks of manure, in each field; with three

negro men. The advantage of keeping a Ferry

Boat, having hands used to it, and the conveni-

ence to one of the best markets (for the seller) in

the State, is very great. Any person wishing to

rent, may apply to Mr. Clements, at Annapolis,

or the subscriber at Easton.

DAVID KERR.

September 29—m

THE SUBSCRIBER.

Wants to purchase two house servants, a good

Cook and Washer and Ironer.

He will dispose of his estate in Queen Ann's

county, on a credit of 4 or 5 years—the personal

property on a credit of 6 months—the negroes for

a term of years only.

This valuable property is well worth the atten-

tion of a person disposed to vest his money in pro-

ductive Lands. The most certain pledge at this

time of yielding a handsome profit.

A House Keeper will hear of a good situation

who can be well recommended.

EDWARD HARRIS,

now at Bloomingdale, Queen Ann's county.

September 15—10

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing under the

firm of Sherwood & Jeffers, is this day dissolved

in consequence of the death of Matthew Jeffers.

All persons having claims against the late firm,

are requested to bring in their accounts for settle-

ment; And all persons indebted as above, are re-

quested to make payment to the surviving partner.

JOHN W. SHERWOOD.

8th mo. 18th, 1812.

P. S. The subscriber takes the liberty to in-

form the public, that he still continues to carry on

the Hating Business at the old stand, having a

large stock of Furs on hand—he solicits the con-

tinuance of the favors of his friends and the public.

J. W. S.

8th mo. (August) 25—m

BY AUTHORITY.  
To the Editors of the Whig.

GENTLEMEN,  
In obedience to a resolution of the Senate,

I send you a copy of a bill which was under the

consideration of the General Assembly of Mary-

land at their November session, 1811, but which

did not become a law, with a request that you

publish the same twice a week for the space of

two weeks.

THOS. ROGERS,  
Clerk of the Senate.

AN ACT  
To incorporate a company to make a Turnpike Road

leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of

the charters of the several Banks in the City of

Baltimore, and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly

of Maryland, That a company shall be incorpor-

ated for making a Turnpike Road, commencing

at some point to be determined on by Commis-

sioners herein after mentioned, on the west branch

of Big Conopogee, thence on to Hancock and

thence on to Cumberland in Allegany county,

passing as near as practicable the route as located

by Messrs. Moor and Williams.

And be it enacted, That the stockholders in said

company shall be, and they are hereby incorporat-

ed and constituted a body politic by the name of

the President, Managers and Company of the

Cumberland Turnpike Road, and by the same

name the said subscribers and their successors,

shall have succession during the continuance of

this incorporation, and shall be and hereby be

invested and clothed with all and singular the

privileges, rights, immunities and advantages

held, used and possessed by the several Turnpike

Companies incorporated by an act passed at No-

vember session, eighteen hundred and four, chap-

ter fifty one, entitled, "an act to incorporate com-

panies to make several Turnpike Roads thro' Bal-

timore county and for other purposes," to be

governed by the several regulations and restric-

tions as therein, entitled to the several tolls,

adopting the same times and periods as to the

Election of the Managers, President and Offi-

cers.

For the purpose of raising a fund to complete

said road, Be it enacted that the charters, of the

several banks now established in the City of Bal-

timore, shall be and hereby be extended to the

first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty

five, upon condition of their subscribing for as much

stock as will raise a fund necessary and sufficient

to finish and complete the said Road, each Bank

subscribing in proportion to the amount of capital

actually employed, subscribed up or in operation

by them, and to be paid or advanced in due pro-

portion to the amount by each bank subscribed,

in such periods and at such times as the same may

be wanted, and any increase of capital made by

any of the said banks shall at all succeeding pay-

ments thereafter, be taken into consideration and

be considered as a part of the capital contemplated

under the act.

And be it enacted, That as soon as the stock a-

foresaid shall have been subscribed, or an amount</



## THE TERMS OF THE STAR.

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be continued until the amount is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-Five Cents per square.

## LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

### AN ACT

To amend the Laws within the District of Columbia.

BE enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all promissory notes for the payment of money hereafter drawn and endorsed or transferred within the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, shall be governed by, and subject to, the same laws as are now in force and applicable to such notes, endorsed or transferred within the county of Washington, in the said district; and the rights, remedies and responsibility of the person or persons hereafter holding, drawing, endorsing or transferring any such promissory note, as aforesaid, shall be the same with, in the county of Alexandria as they now are with, in the said county of Washington; and all laws now in force within the said County of Alexandria, contrary to this provision, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any creditor of any insolvent debtor who shall hereafter apply for relief under the act of Congress, passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the District of Columbia," to make the same allegations in writing, at any time before the court of insolvency shall be administered, as are now prescribed by the seventh section of said act, when such creditor shall be made before the judge by whom the oath of insolvency is proposed to be administered, and a copy of the same, together with a notification from such judge of time and place at which the truth of such allegations is to be tried, shall be forthwith served on such insolvent; and any one judge of the said district shall have the same power and authority to examine the debtor or any other person, on oath, touching the substance of the said allegations, or to direct an issue or issues to be tried before him, in a summary way, to determine the truth of the same, as are now vested in the court of the said district by the seventh section of the said act; and if upon the answer to the said interrogatories, or upon the trial of the issue or issues, such debtor shall be found guilty of any fraud or deceit towards his creditors, or of having lost by gaming within twelve months preceding his application for relief, more than three hundred dollars, or of having within that time assigned or conveyed any part of his property, rights or credits, with an intent to give a preference to any creditor or creditors or any surety, he shall not be permitted to take the said oath, and shall be precluded from any benefit under the said act; and in case any such debtor, or any other person, shall at any time thereafter be convicted of swearing or affirming wilfully and corruptly to any matter or thing touching the inquiry aforesaid, the person so offending shall suffer as in the case of wilful and corrupt perjury; and upon such conviction of the debtor or any other person testifying for him, such debtor shall be forever precluded from any benefit under the said act; but nothing herein contained shall be considered as in any manner impairing or repealing the provisions of the seventh section of the said act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the benefit of the prison laws shall not be allowed to any debtor, hereafter taken or changed in execution within the said district, for more than one year from the date of the bond given by him or her for keeping with the said laws; after the expiration of which time, if the person so taken or charged in execution shall not be discharged by due course of law, it shall be the duty of the marshal, or other officer whose custody such person was committed, to recommit him or her to close jail and confinement, there to remain until the debt for which he or she was taken or charged in execution shall be paid, or until he or she shall be discharged under the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors within the District of Columbia.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That real estate in the county of Alexandria shall be subject to the payment of debts hereafter contracted, in the same manner, to the same extent and by the same process, as real estate in the county of Washington, is subject to the payment of debts by the laws now in force in the said county of Washington, the operation of which laws is hereby extended to real estate in the said county of Alexandria for the satisfaction of debts hereafter contracted.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That on any judgment or decree rendered or hereafter to be rendered by the said court in either of the said counties, any writ of execution which shall thereupon issue, may be served and carried into effect in either county in which the person or property, liable to the said judgment or decree, may be found; and the writ of execution shall be returnable only to the court wherein such judgment or decree was rendered and from whence it issued; and such execution shall have the same force and effect as if it had issued from the county where such person or his property may be found.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That upon all judgments rendered on the common law side of the circuit court of the said district, in actions founded on contracts, interest at the rate of six per centum per annum shall be awarded on the principal sum due until the said judgment shall be satisfied, and the amount which is to bear interest and the time from which it is to be paid shall be ascertained by the verdict of the jury sworn in the cause.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That when any injunction shall hereafter be obtained to stay proceedings on any judgment rendered for money in the circuit court of the said district, and such injunction shall be dissolved wholly or in part, damages, at the rate of ten per centum per annum from the time of the dissolution shall be awarded until dissolution, shall be paid by the party on whose behalf such injunction was obtained on

such sum as appears to be due, including costs, and execution on the judgment enforced shall be issued for the same; and in cases where a forthcoming bond shall have been executed by the complainant, and no judgment shall have been rendered thereupon, the court in which execution shall be awarded, shall direct the damages to be included in the judgment, which damages shall in all cases be in full satisfaction of interest for the time for which they shall be allowed: Provided, That when the injunction shall be granted to obtain a discovery, or any part of the judgment shall remain enjoined, the court may, if it appear just, direct that such damages shall not be paid, or only such proportion thereof as they may deem expedient.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That in any civil suit or action at law, or any criminal or penal prosecution by information or indictment now depending or hereafter to be commenced, the court, upon a suggestion in writing by any of the parties thereto supported by oath or affirmation, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the county where such suit or action is depending, may order the same suit or action to be removed into the court holden in the other county in the said district; and the same shall be prosecuted and tried according to law, and the judgment carried into full effect; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the one county to transmit to the clerk of the other county, a copy of the record of the proceedings, and all the original papers filed in his office in the suit or action; and in like manner in any criminal or penal prosecution aforesaid, by information or indictment, if the attorney for the United States for the district of Columbia shall suggest in writing, under his signature, to the court of the county, before whom any such information or indictment is or may be depending, that the United States cannot have a fair and impartial trial in such county, the court may order the trial to be prosecuted and had in the other county, for which purpose the proceedings and all original papers filed in said cause shall be transmitted to the court of such other county, where the same shall be tried and prosecuted to final judgment and execution.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That hereafter it shall be lawful for any inhabitant or inhabitants in either of the said counties, owning and possessing any slave or slaves therein, to remove the same from one county into the other, and to exercise freely and fully all the rights of property in and over the said slave or slaves therein, which would be exercised over him, her, or them, in the county from whence the removal was made, any thing in any legislative act in force at this time in either of the counties, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That in paying the debts of any deceased person, the executor or administrator, who shall hereafter qualify and obtain letters testamentary or of administration in the orphans' court in the county of Alexandria, shall observe the following rules: funeral expenses shall be first paid, next judgments and decrees against the deceased obtained in his lifetime in the said district shall be wholly discharged before any other claims; after such funeral expenses, judgments and decrees within the said district shall be satisfied, all other just claims shall be admitted to payment on an equal footing, without priority or preference, and in equal proportion; if there be not sufficient to discharge all such judgments and decrees, a proportionable dividend shall be made among the judgment and decree creditors aforesaid. In no case shall an executor or administrator aforesaid, be allowed to retain for his own claim against the deceased, unless the same be passed by the orphans' court, and when passed it shall stand on an equal footing with other claims of like nature; and it shall be the duty of every executor or administrator aforesaid to give a claim against himself, and no executor or administrator shall discharge any claim against the deceased otherwise than at his own risk, unless the same shall be first passed by the orphans' court granting the administration.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any person or persons to whom letters testamentary or of administration have been or may hereafter be granted by the proper authority in any of the United States or the territories thereof, to maintain any suit or action and to prosecute and recover any claim in the district of Columbia, in the same manner as if the letters testamentary or of administration had been granted to such person or persons by the proper authority in the district; and the letters testamentary or of administration, or a copy thereof, certified under the seal of the authority granting the same, shall be sufficient evidence to prove the granting thereof, and that the person or persons, as the case may be, have or have administration.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That instead of the sessions as heretofore by law directed, the courts for the county of Alexandria, shall after this act goes into operation, commence on the third day of November in every year; and all cases, motions, process, causes, matters and things pending in or returnable to the sessions as heretofore fixed by law, shall be continued and returned respectively to the sessions of the said court hereby appointed to be holden.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the constable of the county of Washington in the district of Columbia, upon a capias or satisfaction issued out of the clerk of the said county, in conformity with the provisions of the act entitled "An act concerning the District of Columbia," to take the defendant into custody, on his failure to pay the debt and costs in such capias or satisfaction mentioned, forthwith, upon the application of the plaintiff, to deliver into the prison of the said county such defendant, to be held in the said prison by the marshal of the district of Columbia until he shall be released by due course of law.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the said marshal shall be entitled to the same fee for commitment and release of said debtor committed as aforesaid, and the same allowance for maintenance, and to be paid in the same manner, as are already provided by law.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That upon a fieri facias issued out of the office of the clerk of the county of Washington, upon the judgment of a magistrate, the plaintiff upon such fieri facias shall be entitled to have his execution against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, rights and credits of the defendant.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force from and after the first day of September next.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Wm. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

June 24, 1812.

JAMES MADISON.

## PITTSFIELD, Sept. 24.

### Sheffield Riot.

In consequence of the many reports that have been put into circulation, and the publication of a statement, in almost every particular, grossly false, we have been induced to give place to the following representation of facts that took place at the late disgraceful attack made by some of the citizens of Sheffield, upon a detachment of the United States' troops, who were on their march through the town. Shameful as was the conduct of a few individuals, who were concerned in the affray, it was hoped for the honor and credit of the town, that no notice would have been taken of it in the public prints; in such a line of conduct we should have willingly acquiesced. But as the subject has been introduced to the public it is due as a matter of justice to the officers whose characters have been implicated, as well as to that class of the citizens of Sheffield who oppose and condemn the outrageous violence of many of their townsmen, that they should be heard. An anonymous paragraph has been circulated through the medium of the federal papers containing the most libelous and abusive reflections and hearing upon its face, conclusive evidence of the malignity and prejudice of its author; it can however, have but little weight upon a candid mind, when put in opposition to the attested statement of gentlemen, whose characters will never suffer from the impeachment of such men as were concerned in this infamous transaction.

On Monday, 31st August, Major Joseph L. Smith, with a detachment of United States Infantry and Artillery under his command, reached Sheffield, on their march from Leitchfield to Greenbush. Permission was obtained from the Selectmen to quarter their troops in the Meeting House, and they were halted for the night. The troops were particularly instructed to conduct themselves with moderation and propriety, to speak to no citizen, and to remain still and orderly in the Meeting House through the night. A guard was placed around the House, who were also directed to leave the street quiet and untroubled to the citizens; to inform them, that they could not pass within the lines, if they attempted it; but in no exigency to make use of violence, or do any injury to the citizens should they encroach upon the ground which the troops had occupied—in such event, however, the guard was ordered to send immediately for Major Smith.

These precautions were taken, in consequence of its being known that a body of United States' troops in passing through the town a short time previous, had been insulted in having the *Rockwell* street played to them. From the circumstance that a very considerable number of citizens were then carousing and exulting, and even taunting the soldiers on account of the capture of General Hull, (the news of which event had just reached Sheffield) by asking them, in an insulting manner if they were going to release Gen. Hull, or take him, or join him at Quebec? A further indignity to this pretension was that the citizens in large numbers continually crowded upon the sentinels, broke through quarter guard, and when requested by Major Smith in a mild and entreaty manner to desist, would refuse to fall back, or if they complied it was but for a moment. With much difficulty, however, Maj. Smith at length, having placed his guard and the soldiers having retired to rest, caused the citizens to leave the Meeting House. He then invited to his quarters a number of gentlemen, without distinction of party, whom he had previously known, and who had advanced to renew their acquaintance.

At their quarters, the officers waived the discussion of politics, which was frequently introduced by the citizens, and passed over without notice many insulting and impertinent observations, which were made upon the subject of the capture of Gen. Hull. About nine o'clock, a non-commissioned officer entered, and informed Major Smith, that his presence was necessary at the soldiers' quarters. He immediately left the room in company with Capt. Howard, and both of them without arms. When they reached the Meeting House, they found that there had been an attack upon one of the sentinels—that the citizens in a large body were paraded before the line of sentinels, threatening to drive them from the ground and the soldiers from the Meeting House.

Swearing that they would call upon the militia, if it could not be satisfied without, and appeared to have taken offence because the soldiers were quartered in the Meeting House. It was also discovered, that at that moment a citizen was attempting to wrest a musket from one of the sentinels. Major Smith instantly requested the citizen who had hold of the gun to let go, commanded the other sentinels, who were approaching to his relief, not to injure the man, and begged him to retire to his quarters, as the soldiers had no wish for a contest with the citizens. The man refused to desist, and many of the citizens, by their language encouraged him in his attack. The citizens continued to press, in a more threatening manner, encouraged by the forbearance which was exercised towards them. Major Smith was then necessitated to order ten men to leave the meeting house with their arms and take the assault into custody;—this was done, and one of the guard carried the man, whose name was Goodrich, into the house, where he was secured. The remainder of the guard were ordered to remain within the line of sentinels, with their bayonets charged; they were, however, particularly directed not to advance, but to keep the mob from crowding forward, which with the utmost violence they attempted to do.

Major Smith during this time, repeatedly requested the citizens to retire;—but they only continued their efforts. He was then in front of the guard, keeping the citizens back with his hands—and in consequence of the pressure, was obliged, in his own defence, to seize a musket and let it fall to a charge; the citizens crowding forward, one of them, who was said to be Col. Goodrich, being pushed, or throwing himself upon the bayonet, (which was not advanced) received a slight wound. This man, Goodrich, was evidently intoxicated, and was cursing the army and appeared to be the leader of the mob.

The citizens now growing more and more violent, and appearing to increase in numbers, twenty men, in addition to the ten which had been previously called out, were ordered from the house on perceiving them, the citizens in some measure desisted from the attack.

Upon perceiving this, Maj. Smith directed the soldiers to fall back two paces, and informed the citizens that if they did not pursue, the soldiers would all be ordered into the meeting house. The citizens not advancing, the soldiers entered the house; Goodrich, who was a prisoner there, was released, the sentinels were repositioned and donned, and the officers returned to their quarters.

Those gentlemen who had previously been with the officers, again returned to them—and Major Smith hoped the evening would pass away without any further disturbances—he expressed this hope to the company, and it is a fact that they conversed to a man in applauding the prudence which had been exercised by Major Smith and the officers in suppressing the tumult and repelling the attack.

Towards the close of the evening, Charles Dewey, Esq. who was one of the foremost in the ranks of the assailants of the soldiers, came into the room and requested Major Smith to answer him unequivocally, "whether he would submit the affair to the decision of the civil magistrates of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, or would resist their authority?" Major Smith standing before Mr. Dewey, with his hands behind him, replied that it was an impertinent and pettifoggish question, and one which he had no authority to ask. Dewey immediately struck Major Smith a blow over the face with the fist, and instantly called for help. A number of citizens rushed into the room, as if by preconcert, to the assistance of Mr. Dewey—armed with pen knives, tongs, and iron, and other weapons—they attempted to strike and slightly wounded with their knives several of the officers; the room, however, was soon cleared—and Dewey, although he had the audacity to strike, had neither the strength nor spirit to support the attack, was thrust out. After the room was cleared of all the citizens, Major Smith went into the crowd where Dewey was, told him he must consider himself a prisoner, and took him by the shoulder and led him without difficulty, by force, into his room. Dewey had lost his "help," and begged in the most affect manner of Major Smith to protect him. He was protected from the effects of that indignation which his misconduct had excited against him. Afterwards in compliance with his entreaties, and that of the citizens generally, he was released upon his promise to go immediately away, and of the citizens that they would disperse.

The next morning when the troops were about a mile from the town, a man on horseback came up within one or two rods, and told Major Smith that he was his prisoner—Maj. Smith replied to the man, that he was mistaken—The man then said he had a warrant to arrest Maj. Smith, and that he had a duty to do—Maj. Smith told him to do his duty, but not to do it in such a manner as to interfere with his duty. The man without attempting to nearer, rode away.

The subscribers having examined the foregoing, certify that all the facts stated therein are true.

JOSEPH L. SMITH, Maj. 25th Reg. U. S. Infantry.  
GEORGE HOWARD, Capt. 55th Reg. U. S. Infantry.  
HENRY DYLE, Lieut. 25th Reg. U. S. Infantry.

The following extract of a letter from a respectable source in St. Louis, Missouri territory, exhibits a most distressing picture of the dangers to which the inhabitants of our Western Frontier are exposed, in consequence of the fall of Detroit. The fact of the horrible massacre of the garrison of Chicago our readers will recollect has been already announced.

Nat. Intell.  
"Fort Chicago, on the Illinois, was evacuated on the 16th of last month, and the officers and soldiers put to death one mile from the place.—Three women and nine children were among the slain; the credulous capt. Wells (Indian agent) had his breast cut open and his heart roasted and eaten by the chiefs present. Fort Madison (Bellevue) is now besieged by 400 Pottawatomies, Kickapoos, and Saukees. The factory is burnt down by the garrison or Indians, we have not been able to learn which. The Indians have 200 warriors stationed on the Mississippi to protect the beleaguered party, and upwards of 500 more in small parties, harassing our frontier. The enemy expect a reinforcement of 1200 Sioux, Sacs, and Foxes, with 140 Winnebagoes, to break into our settlements. These savages are rendered bold, and are more than themselves by success. We have but 17 regular troops at Belle Fontaine, and our settlements are so remote from one another, that you will no doubt hear of the most heroic examples of bravery from this quarter, as we are determined not to lose an inch of ground as long as lie last or powder or lead can be had. This moment a spy has come in; he observed a number of armed Indians carried from before Fort Bellevue; 300 Indians have gone to Vincennes settlement and besiege Fort Harrison."

## CHILLICOTHE, Sept. 26.

### GOOD NEWS!

An express from Gen. Harrison has just arrived in town. About 4000 men are encamped near Fort Wayne. The Indians, which were about 10, would not stay to fight. The head quarters of the north western army are at St. Mary's between Piquet and Fort Wayne. A detachment of the army, under Col. Wells, has destroyed five Indian towns—burnt all the corn, &c. One of the towns which has been destroyed, was occupied by the Pottawatomies and two by the Illinois. We have not been able to ascertain to what tribes the other two Indian villages belonged.

Genl. Saml. Findley, of this place, and the mounted Killdeer under his command, were at St. Mary's on Monday last.

An express left town this day, for St. Mary's, bearing dispatches from War Department, addressed to "Gen. W. H. Harrison, commanding the north western army."

Genl. Samuel Findley has been elected Colonel of a regiment of mounted riflemen. Genl. Joseph Korr has been elected Maj. They will both make excellent officers. Under such skillful and brave leaders, the march of our patriotic volunteers to battle, will be a march to the field of victory.

## MORE HORSEMEN WANTED!

(CIRCULAR.)

St. Mary's, Sept. 20, 1812.

SIR, As the force which I have collected at this place, of mounted men, is not sufficient to accomplish the object of the expedition which it was proposed to set out from hence—you are hereby authorised to circulate through the country, my wishes to be joined by any number of mounted men, (except ready organized would be preferred) under the authority heretofore given by governor Meigs.

Companies which may join me, to serve for the expedition, and which will furnish their own horses, will have credit for a tour of duty and the expedition is not expected to continue more than thirty days, and will at any rate not exceed forty.

I am, respectfully,  
Your humble servant,  
WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

P. S. The men must bring forward as much bacon as possible, and any one who will bring a spare horse, with a saddle and bridle, shall be allowed fifty cents per day for the use of them.

The bearer Colonel John Guthrie, is authorised to hire horses and give certificates, which will be taken up and paid for by the Quarter Master.

Wm. H. HARRISON.

## SAVANNAH, Sept. 22.

A letter from a gentleman at St. Mary's to another in Savannah, dated the 19th inst. affords the following information.

"Capt. Williams of the U. States army, marched a few days ago, with a party of twenty-two, (including himself) from Col. Smith's encampment, with two waggoners, for St. John's river, for provisions. When he got within about twelve miles of St. John's, ambuscaded a party of Indians and killed one man and a sergeant of the United States army, and wounded six more among whom was Capt. Williams, who received seven wounds—three thro' one hand and the rest in his leg."

"With his hands he made out to get to a swamp about 200 yards distance, leaving his waggon. He there made a stand, and fought until the ammunition was expended on both sides. On the approach of the enemy with tomahawks, Capt. Williams, charged bayonet. At sight of which the enemy retreated, having destroyed one waggon & carried the other off, with their killed and wounded."

"Capt. Williams then proceeded on, and got to the block house, on St. John's with all the men, well and wounded, except one poor fellow who could not travel, being badly wounded, and remained on the spot until the next day; when four Indians came to the place.—On coming near him, he rose up, as well as he could, and called out for men to rush upon the Indians. On this they took alarm and precipitately fled.—One of the Indians sprung from his horse, and left him. The wounded soldier crawled to the block house, mounted him and came safe to the block house."

The above information is corroborated by several persons who have seen and conversed with some of the soldiers engaged in the skirmish.

Notwithstanding the hostile attitude of the Indians inhabiting our western territories & frontiers, the English have been as completely unsuccessful in their missions amongst some of them as they have been in their intrigues among the citizens in other quarters of the Union, into which they dispatched agents to ascertain how far they might depend on their co-operation against their own government, in case of a war. Some tribes of these Indians have resisted the lures held out to them; and a part of them have solicited to be employed in the service of the United States against the British allies. The services of a number of the friendly Indians, we learn, are proposed to be accepted by our government with this view.

## FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

### FROM AN AGED QUAKER.

To James Madison, President of the United States, &c. &c.

FRIEND, Thou mayst deem it wonderful that I, professionally a Quaker, should write to thee on the subject of war, a thing so obstinately opposed by the mass of my brethren. Quakers are but men, and subject as other men to frailties, and holy writ is so translated that it admits of numerous constructions. Therefore he who interprets scripture most to the glory of the Omnipotent and General Instruction of man, deserves highest applause as a commentator. I believe the Bible authorises me to resist when my life and rights are in danger or my property is assailed. Under such conviction I differ very materially from the more bigotted and passive Quakers, as touching war waged in behalf of these great immunities.—The illustrious St. Paul assures us, that magistrates are not to bear the sword in vain, and that we must respect and obey men of authority.—Also this holy sage represents the law as being made not for the righteous but disobedient and gainsaying, which convinces me that God never desired good men to surrender life and freedom at the nod of despots and presumptuous impostors. In short, nothing but grovelling enthusiasm, treachery or cowardice could dissuade American freemen at this time, whatever might be their religious creed, from arming against the Prince Regent and his "horrible blood hounds of savage war," who are now exterminating in the usual manner of Britain, "illages, sages, and constabulary" of our frontier inhabitants. God forbid I should believe he has ordained tyrants to riot in the massacre of upright people. It is much more compatible with the merciful and just attributes of an Almighty Deity, to suppress virtuous men naturally inspired with detestation of oppressors, and created for the purpose of humbling them in the dust by force and vengeance instead of being chained like brutes to their "Adamantine throne." While such is the state of things and tyranny is put down, the whole catalogue of human privileges, civil, political and religious, becomes perfectly secure, and virtue gains a glorious meadow over-looked. Now, friend James, as thus has received my candid opinion in regard to resisting England, unflinchingly as she is to America, I rely upon equal candor from thee: when I implore thee to thee, in sending so feeble an army late upon Canada.

Thou art the supreme constitutional agent for equipping the soldiers and for proportioning the force to existing difficulties, and the way to shorten this war, save lives and money, would be to detach a good and efficient army at once: the Canada. Say ten thousand men might be located at the north end of Lake Ontario, ten thousand at Fort Malden, and an equal number in the vicinity of the south and west Indian Towns—ten thousand at St. John's, the north end of Lake

"In compliance with the earnest request of a heavy handed whig, we have given his communication a place in our columns. He appears, however, to be mistaken in at least one point. He seems not to be aware that no peremptory orders were given to this army to enter Canada. The orders were provisional, as we understood, giving to the General an authority to enter the enemy's territory, whenever he should deem his force fully adequate to the object. It never could have been, and we venture to say it was not, the intention of administration that Canada should be invaded by any force that was not completely adequate to the object in view.—Ed. Nat. Intell.



Champion. Such a disposition of this war would occasion a division between the British and American nations, and a tacit partition of the world, which would be a great calamity to both. By this management, the British acquire laurels as a soldier equal in splendor to the political renown. But if they suffer our men to be murdered in small parties for want of means to build the enemy, the public frame must inevitably suffer, which would penetrate me with keen distress, since I am greatly attached to the virtues, talents and worth, and hope never to see them furnished by neglect or clouded through misfortune. Send not thy General to fight the foe at sections of the country where interest or connections might pollute their fidelity. . . . The disaster at Detroit, although the result of one man's weakness alone, should, must, I repeat, arouse thee to caution hereafter in dispensing command to trusty characters. Another thing—I am alarmed that some of our agents should be so remiss in duty, failing in many important cases to apprise government of the hostile movements of the savages, in time enough either to prevent or punish their murders and depredations. Friend James, if thou respectest these of my plain and friendly intimations, as I do thy amiable and illustrious traits of character, may they not humbly conspire, with the reason and justice of things, to stimulate thee to retrieve the honor and advantages we lost by Hull's surrender. Moreover, we must, if possible, have Canada, Nova Scotia & New Brunswick, as a fresh addition of Territory to our beloved Union. Notwithstanding the howlings of federal bull dogs and the secret tricks of traitors, thy election next March is certain as fate. For myself, I indulge an assured hope that thou wilt wind up thy career in an honorable manner and retire like JEFFERSON to private life, shaded by garlands of endless renown. I remain thy very humble servant and real friend

FROM CORBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER OF AUGUST 4, 1812.

### TO THE PRINCE REGENT, ON THE DISPUTE WITH AMERICA.

SIR—I have now to refer to the proofs of the correctness of those opinions which I addressed to your Royal Highness many months past, upon the subject of the dispute with America. I beg you to be assured, that I do it in the way of triumph, but in the hope that even yet my advice, most respectfully offered to your Royal Highness, may have some weight with you, and may, in some degree, tend to avert that last of national evils a war with America, a war against the children of Englishmen—a war against the seat of political and religious freedom. In my former letters I took great pains to endeavor to induce your Royal Highness to distrust the statements in our public prints as to the power of the English party in the American States. I assured you, that the venal press in England was engaged in promulgating a series of deceptions with regard to the opinions of the people of America—I took the liberty to point out to your Royal Highness the mischiefs which must result from listening to the advice of those whose language might correspond with that of this press; and, in short, I showed, that, if the endeavors of that pernicious, partial and corrupt press had their intended effect, war with America must be the consequence. By this press (the vilest instrument of the vilest corruption that ever existed in the whole world) the people of England were induced to approve of the measures which have now produced a war with America; or at least, they were induced to wink at them. They were made to believe, that our measures of hostility against America were useful to us, and that the American government had not the power to resent them by war. The same I doubt not, was told to your Royal Highness verbally; but, how wretchedly have the nation and you been deceived!

The state of affairs between the two countries now stands thus: There exists a dispute on the subject of our orders in council, on that of the impressment of American seamen, and on the possession of the Floridas. There are some matters of inferior importance, but they would admit of easy arrangement. With regard to the orders in council, your Royal Highness was advised to issue, on the 21st of April last, a declaration, stating that you would not repeal the orders in council, until France, officially and unconditionally, by some public promulgation, repealed the Berlin and Milan Decrees—France, so far from doing this, has, in the most public and solemn manner, declared, that she will never do what your declaration required, though, at the same time, she has repeated (and she has done so more) what she had said to the American government in 1810, and what was then communicated to our government by the American minister in London. Nevertheless, you were afterwards advised to repeal the orders in council, tho' the conditions of the declaration before issued were not at all satisfied, but were, in fact, set at open defiance.

This repeal, which took place on the 23d of June last, was, however, too late in its adoption to prevent war. The American government, who had been making their preparations for many months, and which preparations had been the subject of mockery with the venal press in England, declared war on the 18th of June last. The intelligence of this having been received in England, your Royal Highness was advised to issue, on the 31st of July, an order in council for an embargo on all American vessels in our ports, and also for capturing and detaining all American vessels at sea.

This is the state of affairs between the two countries; and the main question now appears to be, whether, when the American government hears of the repeal of the orders in council, they will revoke their declaration of war. This is a question of great inter-

est at this moment; and, I shall, therefore, proceed to lay your Royal Highness my sentiments with respect to it.

The same sort of information that has prevailed here, with regard to American affairs, for many months past, appears still to prevail. Indeed, Sir, I can call it to no other name, an insolent contempt of the Americans, thought by those who hate them, and who would, if they could, kill them, the last man, in revenge for their having established a free government, where there are neither securities, jobs, or selling of seats. This insolence has induced people to talk of America as a country incapable of resenting any thing that we might do to her; as being a wretched state, unsupported by any thing like vigor in government; as a sort of horde of half savages, with whom we might do what we pleased; and, to the very last minute, the great mass of the people here; ninety nine out of every hundred, firmly believed, that America would never go to war with us. They left provocations quite out of the question. They appeared to have got into their heads, a conclusion, that let us do what we would to America, she would not go to war with us.

This way of thinking has pervaded the whole of the writings upon the subject of the dispute with America. At every stage in the progress towards war, the corrupt press has asserted, that America knew better than to go to war with us. When she went so far as to pass acts for raising an army and equipping a fleet, & that, too, with the avowed intent of making war against us; still the hirelings told the people, that she dared not go to war, and that the only means to bully. I could fill a large volume with assertions from the Times newspaper alone, that we should not yield a title, and that America would not dare to go to war. But, the fact is too notorious to dwell upon. There is no man, and especially your Royal Highness, who can have failed to observe the constant repetition of these assertions.

At last, however, America has dared to go to war, even against that great warrior George the Third, nearly three fifths of whose reign has been occupied in wars, exclusive of the wars in India. He has been not only the greatest warrior, but the greatest conqueror of any European Prince that ever lived. Napoleon is nothing to him as a conqueror; and yet the Americans have dared to declare war against him. But, even now, no one that she has actually declared war, and that, too, by an act of Congress, by a law passed by representatives of the people; by men elected by the free voice of the nation; by an unbribed, unboasted, unenslaved assembly, not by a set of corrupt knaves whom the President can at any time twist about by means of the people's money; even now, when she has declared war in this solemn manner, the hireling newspapers in London would fain make us believe, that the whole thing is a mere make-belief, that it is a mere feint, and will end in smoke. At the least, they tell us, that when the news of the repeal of our orders in council reaches America, there must be a revocation of the declaration of war. They seem to forget, that the declaration of war in America is an act of Congress, and that to do away the effect of that act, another act must pass. They seem to forget, that it is the people who have declared war; and that the people must be consulted before that declaration can be annulled, or revoked. But, Sir, the fact is, that these writers talk mischievous nonsense. We are at war with America! and, before we can have peace with her again, we must have a treaty of peace.

But the main question for rational men to discuss is: Will the repeal of our orders in council be sufficient to induce America to make peace with us, without including the redress of her other grievances?—This is the question that we have to discuss; it is a question which hundreds of thousands are immediately interested; and it is a question which I think may be answered in the negative; that is to say, Sir, I give it as my opinion, that the repeal of our orders in council will not be sufficient to restore us to a state of peace with America, and I now proceed respectfully to submit to your royal highness the reasons, upon which this opinion is founded. In my last letter I had the honor to state to your royal highness, that there was another great point with America; namely, the impressment of American seamen, which must be adjusted before harmony could be restored between the two countries; and, as you must have perceived, this subject of complaint stands at the head of Mr. Madison's statement of the grounds of war; it stands at the head of his manifesto against our government. His own words will best speak this meaning.

“Without going beyond the renewal in 1803, of the war in which G. Britain is engaged, and omitting unrepaid wrongs of inferior magnitude, the conduct of her government presents a series of acts of hostile to the United States as an independent and neutral nation. British cruisers have been in the continued practice of violating the American flag on great highway of nations and seizing and carrying off persons sailing under it, not in the exercise of a belligerent right, founded on the law of nations, against an enemy, but of a municipal prerogative over British subjects. British jurisdiction where no laws can operate but the law of nations and the laws of the country to which the vessels belong; and self-redress is assumed, which if the British subjects were wrongfully detained and alone concerned, is that substitution of force for a resort to the responsible sovereign, which falls within the definition of war. Could the seizure of British subjects, in such cases, be regarded as within the exercise of a belligerent right, the acknowledged laws of war, which forbid an article of captured property to be adjudged without a regular

investigation before a competent tribunal, would imperiously demand the fairest trial, where the sacred rights of persons were at issue. In place of such trial, these rights are subjected to the will of every petty commander. The practice, hence, is so far from affecting British subjects, alone that under the pretext of searching for these, thousands of American citizens, under the safeguard of public laws, and of their national flag, have been torn from their country, and from every thing dear to them—have been dragged on board ships of war of a foreign nation, and exposed, under the severities of their discipline, to be exiled to the most distant and deadly climes, to risk their lives in the battles of their oppressors and to be the melancholy instruments of taking away those of their own brethren. Against this crying enormity, which Great Britain would be so prompt to avenge if committed against herself, the United States have in vain exhausted remonstrances and expostulations; and that no proof might be wanting of their conciliatory dispositions, and no pretext left for continuance of the practice, the British government was formally assured of the readiness of the United States to enter into arrangements, such as could not be rejected, if the recovery of the British subjects were the real and the sole object. The communication passed without effect.”

The grievance here complained of is certainly very great, & cannot be expected to be borne by any nation capable of resistance. If England were at peace, and America at war, and the latter were to assume the right of stopping our merchant vessels at sea, and taking out of them by force any men whom her officers might choose to consider as Americans, what should we say to the assumption? And, would not your royal authority without the power instantly to punish an affront to the dignity of the crown and the honor of the country? But, degraded as this impression is to the national character of the Americans, it cuts them still deeper by the real sufferings that it inflicts; by the ruin which it occasions to thousands of families; and by the deaths which it produces in the course of every year. I have before stated that a number of impressed American seamen is very great, or at least, has so been stated in America, amounting to many thousands sent into a state of the most terrible bondage to them; and, as some are daily dropping off, while others are impressed the extent to which the evil has been felt in America must have been very great indeed, during so long a war. Our corrupt news papers, with the Times at their head, and endeavoring to misrepresent the nature of the complaint of America, and thereby to provide the ministers beforehand with a justification for war rather than afford her redress. Upon the part of the president's manifesto above quoted, the Times makes these observations:

“The first complaints of our impressing British seamen when found on board American vessels; but this is a right which we now exercise under peculiar modifications and restrictions. We do not attempt to search ships of war, however inferior their force to ours; and as to searching merchantmen, we do not even do this, vaguely, or indiscriminately; but upon positive and accurate information. And practically, we apprehend that the criminal concealment on the part of America, is a much greater nuisance to us, than a wanton search on our part is to her. Let her, however, propose such arrangements,” on this head as are calculated to effect the recovery of British subjects, and she will find Great Britain far from averse to listen to her.”

(To be concluded in our next.)

### VOICE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS YEOMANRY.

Agreeably to public notice, a convention of more than six hundred republican citizens representing every town in the county of York, assembled at Alfred, on the 10th inst., to consider and resolve on the momentous subject of public affairs. Deeply impressed with solemnity of the occasion, the convention, in the first place attended divine service, at which the Rev. Mr. Webster, of Biddeford, acceptably officiated. The convention then moved in procession from the church to the court house. So grand a spectacle, of the same nature, was never before presented in the county of York. At a time when faction boasts that disaffection pervades the whole mass of the community, that none are in favour of public measures but the dependents and expectants of the administration, to see such a body of solid yeomanry come forward to tender their countenance to the constituted authorities; and solemnly pledge themselves in support of those measures which have been adopted to save the country, was truly a pleasing and sublime sight. The convention upon being assembled in the court house chose the honorable Alexander Rice, president, and Daniel Wood, esq. secretary, and appointed a committee, consisting of a member from each town, to prepare a report for their consideration. The committee reported the following resolutions and address, which, after being ably and eloquently advocated, were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be duly signed, and published in the Boston Patriot, Independent Chronicle, Salem Register, and Eastern Argus, and a copy to be transmitted to the President of the United States.

It had been intended to give a concluding view of the observations of the several gentlemen who addressed the conven-

tion, and who for several hours engaged in an unintermitted and solemn attention. But the difficulty of doing justice, in a few words, to the most brilliant display of public eloquence, embracing a great range of argument, and comprehending a great variety of remarks, correctly delineating the manner of each gentleman, together with the length of the address & resolutions, must excuse the omission.

### RESOLUTIONS.

**Declaration.**—The United States are engaged in a war for the vindication of their rights upon the ocean. These rights must be maintained, or our independence must be surrendered. Every thing valuable to men in this world is now at stake. Our fate as a nation and as individuals, is to be decided by force of arms. At this awful moment, public spirit should nerve every arm, & love of country swell every bosom. The sublime spectacle of a whole people, regardless of private animosities, rising as one man to save their country, should now be presented to the world. With what disgust and horror, then, must we witness and record, at a moment so portentous, the degrading triumphs of foreign influence; the extended combinations, of domestic treason? No sooner is war declared, than proclamation of disaffection is made; the country is inundated with seditious, inflammatory publications; high public functionaries side against their country, and enlist under the banners of faction; civil war is threatened with all its horrors; our national and state constitutions are menaced with prostration; a project to dissolve the union is unobscurely announced; while a disastrous war, a disgraceful peace, are to be among the results of these nefarious machinations; and the elevation of a party in power hostile to the liberties of the people, who are to rule over the whole or part of the United States according to circumstances, is to be the glorious consummation of all.

In such a state of things, what remains to be done? Shall an immense majority of the people be silent, and suffer the claims of faction to pass for the unanimous expression of public opinion? While the air is rent with the venal outcries of foreign agents, and the frantic ravings of domestic conspirators against the measures of government, shall not the voice of reason and patriotism be heard in their favor? That our rulers may be able to place a just and certain reliance on the energy and public spirit of their constituents; that mutual confidence among the American people may be universal; the patriotic stand which each section of the union means now to take, ought to be publicly and solemnly proclaimed.

**Resolved,** That in this hour of peril, it is the duty of all descriptions of faithful citizens to fly to the standard of their country.

**Resolved,** That the war in which we are engaged is on the part of this country, secretly just—that it has been absolutely forced upon the nation, that the only way to obtain a safe and honorable peace, is to prosecute it with that determined spirit, that patriotic unanimity, that resistless energy, which belongs to an high minded & powerful people, who for the maintenance of their rights HATE APPEALED TO ARMS.

**Resolved,** That Great Britain, since the American revolution, has never ceased to regard this country with a jaundiced eye; that the achievement of our independence, our commercial prosperity, our republican government, have excited in her rulers, towards us, a deep and deadly hatred; that she has never ceased to cherish the proud hope of our final subjugation to her views of universal maritime domination.

**Resolved,** That the English government is at this moment unquestionably making large calculations on our divisions; that she has been led, as appears by official documents, to count assuredly upon a powerful British party among us, who would be able to prevent the sword of this country from being drawn against her, however enormous might be her outrages upon our rights and honor. If contrary to all calculations, our rulers should be found to possess sufficient energy to resolve on war, this party was at once to compel them to throw away the sword, and submit to Great Britain.

**Resolved,** That it is now the settled plan of our incensed, relentless, implacable foe, by means of her trade her emissaries, her agents, her spies and incendiaries; by bribery and corruption; by arraying one half of our citizens against the other in contest for supremacy; by the hopes the chances of war hold out to faction, at length by open civil discord, to convulse this country to its centre, to drench this land in blood, and finally by a dissolution of our union; or by the exaltation of her party into power by the destruction of our republican institutions, or in either case, by an humiliating disgraceful peace, effectually to break down the spirit of this people, and ultimately to surrender this nation the mere instrument of her greatness, the mere appendage of her extended empire.

**Resolved,** That it is a fact too plain to be disputed, and which must ever disgrace the page of our history, a fact not to be paralleled except in barbarous ages, or among the most corrupt nations, that those ruthless schemes of conquest and ruin, those diabolical measures to sink the name of our republic, and lay our country low in the dust, are in full concert with the conduct of a large portion of our own citizens, who lend themselves to the views of the common enemy, who have

ing objects of their own, which cannot be accomplished without foreign aid, or in a time of national disaster, flatter themselves that the period has now arrived which is to crown their pious hopes. These political criminals, these traitors to their country, have long formed a combination so powerful; whose hostilities to their own country, have been so well known in Europe as well as America that the British government sent to these men, as we all know, a secret but solemn embassy to form an alliance for the accomplishment of the most horrible purposes. Circumstances put a stop to this negotiation. Late appearance indicate that, in some form or other, it may have since been fully consummated.

**Resolved,** That a British party has undeniably existed in this country since the days of the revolution. This party received a powerful ascension by the return of the refugees after the war. No sooner were the Tories strangely taken into public favor than this party aspired to power. Strong now by their activity their wealth and talents, have seduced from the love of liberty, many distinguished individuals having attained to places of high public confidence, an occurrence took place which seemed to establish their fortune beyond the reach of accident. The excesses, the fatal termination of the French revolution had excited universal disgust and horror. It had the effect to produce a surprising influence upon political sentiments in this country. The unpopularity of republican principles soon became apparent. Monarchical and aristocratical opinions it was evident daily gained ground. Our own revolution itself became unpopular. To believe there could be no such thing as a government of the people and that a limited monarchy, under some name or other, was the best form of civil policy, became an order of the day. The pulpit, the rostrum, the press, resounded the doctrine. Colleges and academies lent their aid. A large party soon formed on the ground. Loathing the name of Frenchmen they soon learnt to adore their enemies, the English. Our former oppressors were suddenly converted into the chosen people of God. England became the “bulwark of our religion.” The battle which she fought were for the liberties of the world. The leaders of the old British faction had the address to place themselves at the head of this party, and to amalgamate it with their own. The clergy had been artfully secured. They were invited to associate pity with all the talents and wealth of the country. And the cloak of religion was borrowed for the whole cause. These parties thus consolidated, thus arrayed, thus directed, became irresistible, bore down all opposition, and ere long obtained a decided ascendancy over our public councils. American principles, however, soon had their turn to reign. This great party which had chosen to term itself federal, and which has entangled in its folds many of our best citizens, now declined faster than it arose. Driven from the public councils; continually sinking in reputation and in numbers; gradually deserted by all who would not sacrifice their country on the altar of faction; having lost all hope of power but by revolutions, public convulsions or national disasters; burnt of with ambition, devoured by chagrin; the remains of this party, thus formed, thus exalted, thus fallen, is now dwindled and reduced to a disappointed, remorseless faction, whose bitterness exceeds the bitterness of gall and wormwood; whose venom the poison of the Uproar or the Asp. But for the efforts of this faction, the Embargo would have saved the country. Great Britain would have receded from her lawless usurpations—and long before this the sunshine of prosperity would have burst upon us. Unable to prevent a declaration of war, this faction is determined it shall end disastrously. The good people of America are then to discover that they have no friends but those great politicians who shall have had the magnanimity and patriotism to sell their country to England.

This faction now plots state confederacies; rebellion, backed by state authorities; revolutions and new governments; and the members of the faction are to lend their aid, if necessary, to guide the destinies of this new empire.

**Resolved,** That we can consider the project of a state convention at Boston; of a convention of states at Hartford; the refusal of the Governor of this commonwealth, as well as of Rhode Island and Connecticut, to afford to government the aid of the militia; the bold proceedings of state legislatures; the alarming project of state armies, only as so many fearful omens that desperate measures are in serious contemplation; a state of things in which the general government is to be resisted by the sword; when this country is to present a scene of universal desolation, and this land is to be converted into a field of blood.

**Resolved,** That it is with profound regret we observe ministers of religion suffering themselves to be dragged into these murderous projects. All men are liable to become fraternal; some are so by constitution. We would regard with tenderness and candor the aberrations of our most useful class of citizens. But when we are pretended heralds of the mild and beneficent gospel of Jesus Christ, throwing off all regard to common decency, outrageously insulting the majesty of the public, sanctioning by their discourses the vilest defamations, proclaiming from the desk the most palpable untruths, exciting among their fellow citizens, bitterness, rancor and hatred, endeavoring to quench every spark of patriotism, and put a stop to the first risings of public spirit, stirring up insurrection, rebellion and civil war, we can view them only in the light of public incendiaries, the decided adversaries of their country, the open auxiliaries of the common enemy, and men who have forfeited all claim to public respect and public support.

**Resolved,** That we regard with high approbation the conduct of many distinguished



individuals of the opposition (among whom we notice with great pleasure an eminent citizen of this state) who on this terrible occasion have succumbed from their former friends and denounced their horrible projects and joyfully restored themselves to the favor of their country.

**Resolved**, That a tribute of national applause is due to the hon. Joseph B. Varnum, William W. Greider, Ebenezer Seaver, Chas. Turner and Francis Carr, esqrs. for their dependence and patriotism in voting for a Declaration of War. We regard the abuse and insults which they have received as outrages upon the whole community; and instead of proceeding from the ebullitions of public resentment, are the more artificial contrivances of a few unprincipled actors behind the scenes, to render the war unpopular and odious.

**Resolved**, That should any attempt be actually made, as has been repeatedly intimated to break down the constitution of this state and to drive from their seats the patriotic senators of this Commonwealth because they cannot be bent to the views of faction, we shall find it our duty to fly to arms!! Let those who prepare to execute this project, weigh the matter well. Its performance will be resisted by a physical force which they will be unable to meet. THEY MUST ABIDE THE CONSEQUENCES!

**Resolved**, That this day of danger and alarm is rather a time for actions than for professions—that exposed as we are to external and internal enemies, it is our sacred duty to be prepared for all emergencies; and as the government has refused to call out the militia when demanded by the president agreeably to the constitution; as we have an extensive frontier by sea and land, exposed to the enemy; as desperate measures seem to be resorted to by faction; it is therefore hereby recommended to all the friends of our rights and liberties resident in this county, whether exempted from military duty or not, to arm forthwith and equip themselves for military service, in those cases where it has not already been done, and hold themselves in readiness to act at a moment's warning. And it is further recommended that each town form one or more companies as aforesaid, appoint their officers and render their services to government to support the laws, suppress insurrections and repel invasions!

**Resolved**, That the capture of the north western army, so far from operating as a disheartening occurrence, will produce a universal conviction that the war in which we are engaged must be vigorously prosecuted—that public spirit must be effectually addressed—something like adequate compensation to be allowed to the brave men who have to fight our battles, and the sleeping energies of our country be called into immediate action.

**Resolved**, That we principally rejoice in the brilliant victory lately achieved by the skill and courage of our brave seamen under the conduct of their gallant and able commander, under the sanguine hope that a greater dependence will in future be placed on a naval force—and that while no time is lost in pushing on the war by land, the contest will be universal, that the battles for commerce must be fought upon the ocean.

**Resolved**, That we have the firmest confidence that the earliest opportunity will be embraced by government to procure a safe and honorable peace.

When war could not be avoided without safety or honor, our rulers declared it at the risk of their popularity. They have every inducement to make peace which can influence men. But would leaders of the British party rejoice at this event? Would they hail an immediate satisfactory settlement of all our difficulties with foreign nations?—Would they delight to see the country basking in the sunshine of former prosperity? This an immense majority of the party opposed to the war would have not the smallest doubt—Nor so with their LEADERS! Ambitious, unprincipled, they can see no way to greatness, but in their country's ruin. They leave nothing undone which can embarrass the government and prolong the war. Every patriotic statesman, every advocate of the rights, interests, and honor of his country, is mercilessly hunted down.

They rend the air with ceaseless clamors—they lead every breeze with the poisonous exhalations of their defamatory breath. Is all this done to induce Great Britain to sue for peace, upon just and honorable terms? We know the contrary. An immediate return of prosperous times would be regarded by the leaders of the British faction as the greatest misfortune. It would be the destruction of their influence, the ruin of their projects, the death blow to their fondest hopes.

**Resolved**, That the deprivations and public burdens, incident to a state of war, will be cheerfully borne by the republican citizens of the county of York. Their patriotism is not to be quenched by the pressure of public calamities. The republicans of this county will stand by their country to the last cent of property, and to the last drop of their blood.

**Resolved**, That we need only to be seriously engaged in this conflict, and victory will crown our arms. The nation need only be roused, to carry on the war triumphantly. We have only to exercise the means which heaven has put into our hands, to obtain a speedy, a solid and a lasting peace.

ALEXANDER RICE, President.  
DANIEL WOOD, Sec'y.

The Newport paper, after giving a journal of the late cruise of Com. Burnes, in the *Rossie*, says, "the result of 45 days cruise is FIVE HUNDRED, making *Two Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty Four*—estimated to have cost the enemy ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS—and had on board 100 prisoners.

## THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:  
TUESDAY-MORNING, OCT. 13, 1812.

### EIGHTH ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Next Monday three weeks the free and independent voters of the above district (as well as all others in the State) will be called on to express their sentiments for or against the government of their country, in support of *Edward Lloyd* or *Albany*. The two candidates for Electors of President and Vice President—the former will vote for men who will prosecute our present difficulties to an honorable and lasting peace—the latter for whom chance may throw in the way. Republicans of Talbot, Caroline, and the Upper District of Dorchester, you cannot be wanting at your post at the hour of peril—Do your duty, and all will be well.

The real American reader is invited to a perusal of the opposite columns. The subject of the late elections will be attended to at a future period; but probably not before a deluded and deceived people will discover their error, as the Editor of the Star will be compelled, from his own and relative indisposition, to leave home for a few weeks, the expectation of which may not arrive before the many infamous falsehoods, alarming stratagems, and corrupt bribes, by which a party has risen to power, will stare an innocent and alarmed few so powerfully in the face, that self-conviction may supercede rehearsal.

The Virginia federalists, at a late caucus held in Staunton, have nominated Presidential Electors, who are to vote (if elected) for *Rufus King*, of New York, as President, and *General Davis*, of North Carolina, as Vice President.

Utica, (N. Y.) Sept. 29.  
FROM CAPE VINCENT.

In the night of the 20th inst. Capt. Forsyth, with 70 of his rifle company and 31 militia men, embarked on board a number of boats at Cape Vincent and went over to a small village called Gananoque, in the town of Leeds, for the purpose of destroying the king's store house at that place. They landed, unobserved, a short distance from the village, a little before sunrise on the morning of the 21st, but were soon after discovered and fired upon by a party of the British, consisting of about 125 regulars and militia. The Americans returned the fire with so much effect, that the British retreated in disorder and were pursued to the village, where they again rallied, but soon finding the contest too warm for them they fled over a bridge and made their escape, leaving behind them their number killed (besides several who were seen to fall into the stream as they were fired upon when passing the bridge) and 8 regulars and a number of militia prisoners. Capt. Forsyth had only one man killed and one slightly wounded. The number of wounded on the part of the enemy was not ascertained. The militia prisoners were discharged on parole. Capt. Forsyth and his party, with eight prisoners, about sixty stands of arms, two barrels of ammunition, one barrel of powder, one barrel of flints and some other articles of public property which they had taken from the enemy, then returned to Cape Vincent, not however till they set fire to His Majesty's Store House, which was consumed, together with a quantity of flour and pork.

—Boston, October 2.

IMPORTANT—IF TRUE.  
Mr. Barrell, who came passenger in the *Mark* and Abigail, Capt. Foster, from Algiers, arrived at Portsmouth, (New Hampshire) informs that the ALGERINE ARE AT WAR WITH AMERICA. That he saw Mr. Consul Lear in the Bay of Gibraltar, on board of the store ship which was sent to Algiers; and which the Gov. would not receive, but ordered Mr. Lear and his family immediately away.

The following exhibits the number of votes which will be given for the next President and the mode of election as at present known:

No. Votes.	By Ticket
New Hampshire	8
Massachusetts	22
Connecticut	9
Rhode Island	4
Vermont	8
New York	29
New Jersey	8
Pennsylvania	25
Delaware	4
Maryland	11
Virginia	25
N. Carolina	15
S. Carolina	11
Georgia	8
Tennessee	8
Kentucky	12
Ohio	8
Orleans	3
	218

### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

From the Raleigh Register.  
Several calculations having been published of the probable issue of the President's Election, we will also take the liberty of making one, which we presume will approach nearer to the truth than any we have yet seen.

MADISON.	CLINTON.
New Hampshire	8
Massachusetts	11
Rhode Island	4
Connecticut	9
Vermont	8
New York	29
New Jersey	8
Pennsylvania	25
Delaware	4
Maryland	11
Virginia	25
North Carolina	15
South Carolina	11
Georgia	8
Kentucky	12
Tennessee	8
Ohio	8
Louisiana	3
	153
	60

\* We have divided the votes of Massachusetts, as it is the opinion of the Editors of the Boston Patriot that the Senate and House of Representatives of that State will not agree upon the mode of choosing Electors.

From a Boston Federal paper of October 2.  
Gen. Hull arrived at his seat in Newton, on Saturday evening last, in good health. We learn, he still considers the act of surrendering Detroit as a measure dictated by imperative necessity; & that he enjoys the satisfaction of having saved a gallant army and a garrison from an inevitable destruction. He still speaks in the highest terms of the troops he commanded. He admits that there is blame somewhere; and is anxious for a fair and impartial inquiry, that the punishment may fall on the guilty.

Some of the federal printers attempt to persuade their readers that *General Hull* is a Democrat, and that *Captain Hull*, his nephew, is a Federalist. We know nothing of their politics; but from Gen. Hull's refusing to fight the British, we

should suppose him to be one of "the friends of peace"—and from *Capt. Hull's* attacking and capturing a frigate belonging to "the world's last hope," we must consider him one of what the Tories call the war party. The tree is known by its fruit. T. T. Amer.

### ELECTION RETURNS.

EASTERN SHORE—(so far as received.)

Republican.	Congress.	Federal.
Robert Wright	711	Sam. W. Thomas 735
Delegates to the General Assembly.		
David Kerr, Jr.	722	Ed. N. Hambleton 741
Samuel Stevens, Jr.	723	Robert Baring 732
Wm. G. Tilghman	714	Jabez Calwell 733
James Wainwright	696	John Seth 720
Samuel Paddison	719	Thomas Stevens 737

### QUEEN-ANNS COUNTY.

Robert Wright	811	Sam. W. Thomas 821
Delegates to the General Assembly.		
Th. Wright (of S.)	689	Four Democrats were run on the Federal
Thomas Emory	681	Sam. Stevens 634
Sam. Stevens	634	ticket, in part without
Robert Stevens	619	their consent.

### KENT COUNTY.

Dr. Archer		Congress.	
Delegates to the General Assembly.			
Wm. Stuart	581	Wm. Graves	533
Cuthbert Hall	579	Frederick Boyer	532
James Harris	577	Thomas Wilson	575
James Welsh	527	Ben. Hanson	574
Sheriff.			
Edward Brown	600	Joseph Brown	557

### CAROLINE COUNTY.

Robert Wright	529	Sam. W. Thomas 693
Delegates to the General Assembly.		
Thomas Culbreth	579	Wm. Potter 699
John Tilghman	563	John Young 692
Peter Willis	578	Wm. M. Daniel 650
John Boon	532	Richard Houghlet 658
James Keene	689	Elijah Satterfield 551

### DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Dr. T. Williams	756	C. Goldsborough 1197
Delegates to the General Assembly.		
Wm. W. Eccleston	839	John Stewart 1159
Wm. Geoghegan	781	B. W. Lecompt 1156
F. Bennett	729	Richard Tondel 1154
C. Waters	735	Richard Griffith 1125
Thos. Thompson	822	T. J. Patterson 1153

### STATE OF PARTIES.

In the next Legislature.			
DEM.		FED.	
Worcester	0 4	Caroline	0 4
Somerset	0 4	Queen-Ann's	4 0
Dorchester	0 4	Kent	2 2
Talbot	1 3	Cecil	0 4
St. Mary's	0 4	Baltimore city	2 0
Charles	0 4	Balt. county	4 0
Calvert	0 4	Harford	4 0
P. George's	0 4	Fredrick	0 4
Montgomery	0 4	Washington	2 2
Anne Arundel	4 0	Allegany	0 4
Annapolis city	3 0		
	7 35		18 20
			7 35
			25 55

New York, October 7.  
EXCHANGE CORRESPONDENCE.

Boston, Oct. 3.  
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

From the Courier.  
I have this day received a letter from my correspondent dated Salem, Friday evening 10 o'clock, which mentions the arrival of the private brig *Montgomery*, from a cruise; of her sailing four prizes; and the ship *Lady Gallatin*, from Liverpool for New York with a licence, which she got a prize master's board of, and ordered for New York. From the *L. G.* the *Montgomery* obtained a London paper of the 21st of August, and one of the 17th which were endorsed to me. From them I have made the following extracts.

### DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH BY THE RUSSIANS.

"We can now account for the delay of the transmission of French Bulletins to this country. The last received was dated on the 25th of last month. The French have had no favorable intelligence to announce. Since the date of the last bulletin they have been worsted in every encounter with the Russians. On the 25th they attacked Bagration's vanguard, but were repulsed with the loss of 8000 men. On the same day they attacked the main Russian army, but were defeated with the loss of 6000 men. On the 30th and 31st, Oudinot attacked the Russians, but was beaten with great slaughter, having 5000 killed and wounded, 3000 taken prisoners, besides baggage and ammunition. This is a most favorable onset."

An article from Konigsburg talks of some success gained by the Russians at Eilau near Mitau, on the 21st ult. How great it must have been, we may infer from the total silence of the French Bulletins respecting it.

GOTTENBURG, Aug. 15.  
On the 23rd ult. the French attacked the advanced guard of Gen. Bagration's, but were driven back with the loss of 8000 men. On the same day the Russian army was attacked and equally successful, the French being repulsed with the loss of 6000 men. On the 30th & 31st, a French corps under the command of Oudinot, attacked the Russians under Gen. Osterman, and were repulsed with great slaughter, leaving 5000 prisoners, 2 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of baggage; their loss in killed is estimated at 5000 men.

The greatest activity prevails in preparing the intended expedition; its destination is supposed to be Holstein, Pomerania, or some part of the Russian Waste.

The above is from the *Gottenberg* papers. The official accounts are of the most flattering nature. Prince Bagration having joined the main army the whole was retreating in the greatest order to Smolensky; in addition to Bagration's success, Gen. Barclay De Tolly had gained advantages over Davoust; and Oudinot's corps having advanced beyond the Dvina, Gen. Wittgenstein had attacked and completely defeated him, and taken above 3000 prisoners, and driven him back above 60 miles. The following is the Bulletin, dated Kienitzky, July 31st.

Yesterday and today Lieut. Gen. Count Wittgenstein defeated the corps of Marshal Gudinot near Dwor Lubishwal between Polotsk and Seletz. The advanced guard and the reserve of Count Wittgenstein pursued the enemy closely. A great part of the baggage of the French had been already taken by the Russians. "The next day he intended to pursue the enemy, and after passing the Dvina with or without opposition from Oudinot's corps, it was his intention to turn upon McDonald to relieve Courland and Lithuania."

"At the departure of the Courier, the Russians had made 200 prisoners and taken 2 pieces of cannon, and were continuing in pursuit of the enemy."

A riot took place at Sheffield Aug. 15, in consequence of the high price of flour. A paper was drawn up by the populace, which most of the flour dealers were obliged to sign, engaging to sell flour at 3s. per stone. Lord Milton made a speech to the populace, and told them they must endeavor to wait until the harvest was got in, at which they were much infuriated. The mob threw several stones at his Lordship, but the military protected him. Flour had been selling of late for 9s. per stone.

### COMMUNICATION.

POTTER'S LANDING, Oct. 10th, 1812.  
(Saturday Evening.)

A most melancholy accident having taken place this afternoon at this place, I have thought it best to make the following statement: Forty or fifty persons having collected at this place, on business of different kinds, mostly young men; they asked my permission to fire a swivel that belonged to a vessel of mine—I refused, and endeavored to put them off. A friend of mine who was present, took me aside and told me he thought I had better consent to let the young men enjoy themselves—I consented, on the condition that he would superintend the firing, and take care that no mischief was done. The gun was taken to the upper part of the wharf, and on the fourth fire burst and killed two men on the spot, and wounded a third severely; several others were slightly wounded. John Neilson and David Collins were killed, and Elijah Phillips wounded—Collins was the man who put the match to the gun, and Neilson was standing about 20 yards off. Some pieces of the gun fell 3-4 of a mile from the place where she burst.

W. POTTER.

N. B. The collection above mentioned were all sober.

An inquisition was this day held by me at Maj. William Potter's store, when thirteen jurors summoned and sworn to declare how and in what manner John Neilson, a white man, and David Freeman, alias Collins, a negro, came to their death—upon oath, have returned that "on the evidence of James Harding, who was present when the accident happened, and who was produced as a witness before the jury, that the said John Neilson and David Freeman, alias Collins, came to their death from the firing of a swivel which was supposed to be overcharged and burst; and that no person can be chargeable with any thing criminal in the act."

Given under my hand, this 11th day of October, 1812.

GEO. A. SMITH, *Clerk*.

We are pleased to learn that, as a testimony of approbation of the gallantry displayed by Lieut. MORRIS, of the Navy, in the recent action between the *Constitution* and *Guerrero*, in which he was so severely wounded, the President has directed that he be promoted to the rank of Captain in the Navy of the United States.

Nat. Intell.

All accounts received from officers of the Army and others, in the North Western Territory, concur in representing the dishonorable conduct of the British officers, in violation of the articles of capitulation at Detroit, in plundering the inhabitants of their private property, and robbing them indiscriminately of everything to which they took a fancy. Even the tomb was not held sacred; dead bodies were unearthed and stripped of their shrouds by the Indians, who after robbing the dead exhorted their employers by selling these trophies at the same price as if torn from the living! The greatest distress had been experienced along the Frontier in consequence of the surrender of Detroit—and yet the volunteers and militia were in good spirits, burning with ardor to regain the laurels wrested from their brows by the bloodless surrender of Detroit. The British had almost disrobbed Detroit of every thing valuable, and carried it within their lines. We can only hope they may not have retired with their ill-gotten booty before Harrison and his brave army can overtake them. They had burnt the public buildings at Sandusky, and omitted no opportunity of committing devastation and plunder.

Ind.

### RUFUS KING, ESQ.

This gentleman tho' opposed to us in politics, is entitled to credit for his undaunted opposition to the state juggler and would be President. His dishonorable & corrupt principles advanced by his associates in the GRAND CAUCUS elicited from him a blaze of talents which electrified and appalled the unflinching advocates of bribery. We have it from unquestionable authority that Mr. O. Boston, Mr. Harper of Maryland, Mr. H. of Delaware, and Mr. — and Mr. — of New York, received such a lesson from Mr. King which will make them smart for years to come. Mr. Walsh was more than glanced at, and the cunning deputies of little Connecticut were handled with caustic severity. The majority of the Junco, and the Tories of N. York, were excessively irritated at his remarks. His indignation at their want of principle, and his exposure of their baseness, produced however not the slightest effect, so deeply is the federal party sunk in depravity. The correct conduct of Mr. King can never forget nor forgive.

Mr. K. used every argument, to persuade them to renounce their disorganizing and seditious schemes to thwart the measures of government. He expatiated with great energy and eloquence, on the novel situation of our country, and the efforts which should be made by all parties to strengthen the hands of the administration, and to render us respected and dreaded by our enemies.

N. Y. Pub. Ado.

### S. DEXTER, ESQ.

Massachusetts still contains some well meaning federalists. Mr. Dexter has not allied himself to corruption, he has not declared war against the government and threatened to ruin the country, because it would not submit to dishonor. Ten honest men would have saved *Sodoma*. We trust that Massachusetts will not perish for the want of as many honest politicians.

The *Pennsylvania Republican*, of 29th September, says, that "amongst the tricks and meaness resorted to by the Clintonian electioneers, that of misrepresentation, or rather downright lying, is not the least conspicuous. In every county they visit, they circulate false reports of respectable democrats in other counties being favorable to Clinton. When in Harrisburg, they in this manner slandered some of the best men in Lancaster county; and we have been informed that in Lancaster they have returned the compliment on DuPuy, by having publicly that the Governor and Officers of Government were anti-Madisonians. Now, nothing can be more unfounded, and these impudent intriguers knew it. Such deliberate lying—such low-bred stratagems to support a candidate, reflect the deepest disgrace on the candidate himself, as well as all concerned in such debasing electioneering tricks."

Extract of a letter from Troy, dated Sept. 30.  
The Governor left Albany yesterday with his aids, Colonels Livingston and Macomb, for the Western Frontier: they took a large quantity of camp equipage with them. What was in very great demand yesterday at Albany. The cash price was eighteen shillings a bushel. *Even Post.*

The New York Gazette of the 2d inst. says, that yesterday afternoon, the streets of this city were

crowded with people gazing at the sun, moon, and stars. The latter was visible to the naked eye, apparently but a few feet below the moon, and rather to the northward and westward of it.

Another specimen of Yankee privateering. The British brig which arrived at Portland a few days since was captured by a small whaleboat, a vessel of that place—and the privateer came into port on the deck of her prize!

### TO THE VOTERS

OF THE  
EIGHTH ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Composed of the Counties of Talbot and Caroline, and the Upper District of Dorchester County.

FELLOW CITIZENS—

I have heard with much surprise, that a report has been industriously circulated that I have declined being a Candidate at the approaching Election for Electors of President and Vice President. This fellow citizens, is a pitiful misrepresentation; it is a base attempt to injure my Election; by imposing a falsehood on the People; and ought, and I trust will, rouse the indignation of a very honest man in the District—Apostasy shall never mark my political career; I should despise myself, I should despise those who affected to admire or support me, for an act so mean, so degrading to the understanding, and to the integrity of man. Twelve years, my fellow citizens, have elapsed since I was first honored with your confidence; the principles which I avowed at that period never have been abandoned. To serve the People, and my Country, has been my only object; and it is to a review of my labours in the political vineyard, where I have honestly and conscientiously discharged my duties to the People, that I now wish to refer them—and I shall trust with confidence on receiving the approbation, if not the support, of all good men.

EDWARD LLOYD.

October 13—4

### NOTICE

Will be offered at public sale, on Wednesday the 21st inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, on terms that will then be made known. The entire stock of the subscriber, consisting of Horses, Cattle and Sheep; also, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture—with sundry other articles. Among the stock are two valuable yoke of oxen, and milch cows. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

HENRY BANNING.

Woodley, Oct. 13—2

### NOTICE

The subscriber will sell at private sale, a stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Farming Utensils—a valuable Negro Woman slave, accustomed to household as well as farming business; and another Negro Woman and her three children, who have to serve for a term of years.

WILLIAM BRYAN.

October 12—3

### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of *Hindman & Clayton*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent—their books of accounts are left at the counting room lately occupied by them, where all persons indebted to them are earnestly desired to call and settle their respective accounts without delay, as a speedy settlement of their business is, to them, of the utmost importance.

HENRY HINDMAN.

RICHARD E. CLAYTON.

Queen's Town, 5th Oct. 2

(Oct. 13)

### THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *Mercantile Business* at the old stand of the late firm of Hindman & Clayton, and expects in a few days, from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a supply of NEW GOODS—all of which, with the stock on hand, will be offered at a moderate advance for cash.

RICHARD E. CLAYTON.

Queen's Town, Oct. 13—3\*

### LIST OF LETTERS

Remitting in the Post Office, Centreville, Md., 1st October, 1812.

B.	L.
Charles C. Brown	James Lenox
James Booker	Alexander Lang
Tobias Burke	Wm. Love
John S. Blunt	Thomas Lowman
Ann Browne	Isaac Lea
Sarah Blake	Corbin Lee
Serve Busick—3	M.
Mrs. Ann Betton	Thomas M'Cosh
C.	James Meridith
Wm. Cannon	N.
Edward Clayton	John Neavitt
John Clements	P.
Robert Carson	Anna M. Pearce—2
D.	Deborah Pecker
James Dawson	R.
James Duhamel	Wm. Rich
E.	Andrew Raborg
Miss Anna M. Emory	John Russell
Samuel Elliott—2	Wm. Ringgold
F.	S.
Geo. Finley	John Smith
H.	Sam. Shown
Anna M. Hammond	Chas. Shown
Mrs. Holmes	Jesse M. Sherwood
John Hessey	The Sheriff of Q. A. C.
Miss Mary Harrison	Elizabeth Snider
Edward Harris	Rebecca Stevens—2
Charlotte E. Harrison	T.
John Hammond	John Tolson
Clayton & Randall	Henry Tilghman
J.	Richard Tilghman
Philip Johns	Richard Thompson
K.	Polly Thonidlow
Wm. F. Kennard—2	W.
Joseph Kennard	Henry Wilson
Joshua Kennard, Jr.	John Williamson
John Knotts—2	Matthias Willis
October 13—3	Elizabeth Watson

## &lt;



# LIST OF CIVIL OFFICERS

Appointed or re-appointed with the consent of the Senate during its last session.

Edward Hearsy, to be Surveyor of the Mississippi district and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of New Orleans.  
John Coburn, re-appointed to be a Judge of Louisiana Territory.  
Oliver Wayne Ogden, re-appointed to be Marshal of the district of New Jersey.  
James Prince, re-appointed Marshal of Massachusetts district.  
Nathaniel Holland, of Virginia, to be Collector of the District of Cherry Stone, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Cherry Stone, vice Isaac Smith resigned.  
Thos. L. Shannhouse, of North Carolina, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the port of Natchez, in N. Carolina, vice James L. Shannhouse, deceased.  
John Andrews, to be Surveyor of the port of Cincinnati, in Ohio.  
Reuben Attwater, re-appointed Secretary of the Michigan Territory.  
John Clay, of Orleans Territory, to be Surveyor of the Customs for the Mississippi District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of New Orleans, vice James Lovell, resigned.  
John Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States at St. Jago de Cuba.  
Robert K. Leary, of Maryland, to be Consul of the United States at the port of La Guaira, in Caracas.  
Thomas Bourke, of Georgia, to be Surveyor of the district of Savannah and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Savannah, vice Edward White, deceased.  
Washington Boyd, re-appointed Marshal of the district of Columbia.  
Josiah Simpson, of New Jersey, to be a Judge of the Mississippi Territory.  
Oliver Forwood, to be Collector of the District of Buffalo Creek and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Buffalo Town, vice Erasmus Granger resigned.  
Dempsey Jones, of North Carolina, to be Surveyor of the port of Swansborough, and Inspector of the Revenue for the said port, vice Thomas Dudley, deceased.  
Massey Sims, of Md. to be Surveyor of the Port of Nanjemo, and Inspector of the Revenue for the same, vice W. Jackson, deceased.  
John Fisher, of Delaware, to be Judge of the District Court of Del. in place of Gunning Bedford, deceased.  
Elias Glenn, of Md. to be Attorney of the United States for that district, in place of Thomas B. Dorsey, resigned.  
William Sprigg, of the state of Ohio to be Judge of Louisiana Ter. vice Otho Shroeder, dead.  
William White, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissioner of Loans for the United States in the state of Pennsylvania.  
Aaron Nassert, of New Jersey to be Collector of the district of Perth Amboy, and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Perth Amboy.  
David Hopkins, of the district of Columbia, to be a Justice of the Peace for the county of Washington, in said district.  
Thomas Speyer, of New York, to be Consul of the United States at Stockholm, in Sweden.  
Dominick A. Hall, who has been Judge of the District Court of the Orleans district, to be Judge of the District Court of the state of Louisiana.  
John R. Grymes, who has been Attorney for the United States in the territory of Orleans, to be Attorney for the United States in the state of Louisiana.  
Peter L. B. Duplessis, who has been Marshal in the territory of Orleans, to be Marshal in the state of Louisiana.  
Jno. Caldwell, of Indiana Territory, to be receiver of public monies for the Land Office of Kaskaskia.  
David Holmes, re-appointed Governor of the Mississippi Territory.  
William Augustine Linton, to be Collector of the district and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Dumfries.  
Beverly Daniel re appointed Marshal of the district of North Carolina.  
Thomas H. Blount, of North Carolina, to be Collector of the Customs for the district of Washington, and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Washington.  
Joseph Wilcox, of the state of Ohio, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Marietta.  
Benjamin Homans, of Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States at Tunis.  
Wm. G. Miller, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Monte Vido.  
Richard B. Jones, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Tripoli.  
Thos. L. Halsey, jr. of Rhode Island, to be consul of the United States at Buenos Ayres.  
Henry A. S. Dearborn, of Massachusetts, to be Collector for the District of Boston.  
Walter Bradley, of Connecticut, to be Collector for the district of Fairfield and Inspector of the Revenue for the port.  
Thomas S. Singleton, of N. Carolina, to be Collector of the district of Ocracoke and Inspector of the Revenue for the port.  
Thomas Chapman, of S. Carolina, to be Collector of the district of Georgetown, in South Carolina, and Inspector of the Revenue for the port.  
Henry Coffin, of New York, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Cape Vincent.  
James Fisk, of Vermont, to be a Judge of Indiana Territory, vice Henry Vanderburg, deceased.  
Saml. Smith, of the district of Columbia, to be receiver of public monies for the district of Portland, in the Mississippi Territory.

## FRANKFORT, Sept. 19.

Between 200 and 250 mounted riflemen from countries above this have passed through here in the course of the present week. They were on their march to Vincennes. A considerable number had arrived at Louisville, pre-

vious to the day of rendezvous, which was yesterday.

Yesterday morning Governor Shelby left this place for Louisville, to expedite the march of the Kentucky volunteers destined to act against the Wabash Indians. Gen. Hopkins will leave Henderson on Monday next for Vincennes to assume his command. The most vigorous campaign will be prosecuted against the Indian tribes bordering on the frontiers of Indiana and Illinois territories. On the 9th inst. 400 Volunteers marched from Vincennes for Fort Harrison, which was besieged by the Indians, but they were recalled the same day by the acting governor. It was, however, expected they would be permitted to march the next day.  
On Thursday last Governor Shelby received a letter from Major Bodley, dated Newport the 18th inst. in which he states as a report, that on Gen. Harrison's arrival at Fort Wayne, he found no enemy to contend with, its besiegers having retired, hearing of the approach of his army. It is very certain, that fort had not been taken. It is probable Harrison's army will meet with no opposition until they arrive at Detroit.

## FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND. BRANCH AT EASTON.

The President and Directors have declared a dividend of four per cent. for the last six months, ending the first and payable the fifth of October next, to the Stockholders or their legal representatives.  
JOHN KENNARD, Cash'r.  
september 29—4

**NEW GOODS.**  
**WILLIAM CLARK,**  
Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening an elegant assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS. Which he will sell very cheap for CASH.  
Easton, october 6—m

## COLCHESTER RACES.

[George Town & Roads, Kent.]  
Will be run for at Colchester, over a hand some course on Wednesday, the 21st of October, inst. a purse of 120 dollars, three miles and repeat, agreeably to the rules of Racing.  
On Thursday, the 22d October, a purse of 80 dollars, two miles & repeat, agreeably to the rules of Racing.  
On Friday, the 23d October, a sweepstake, one mile and repeat, agreeably to the rules of Racing.  
GEORGE PEACOCK.  
october 5—3

## FOR SALE, OR RENT.

The House and Lot at present occupied by the subscriber, situate on the corner of West street and Miles River road, fronting about 80 feet on said street and running back about 300 feet, bounded by the said road. The house is large and commodious, built of brick and the best materials, completely finished, with two rooms and a passage on the first floor, three on the second, and two in the garret, with two rooms in the cellar. Attached to the dwelling is a brick pantry and kitchen; on the lot a brick smoke house and granary, an excellent pump of water in the yard, with a milk house attached, a large and spacious garden well enclosed, stables, carriage and cow houses, with a well in the stable yard. He will sell the above property for well secured paper—first sold before the first of January next, it will be for rent. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.  
LAMBERT W. SPENCER.  
Easton, august 25—m

## EASTON ACADEMY.

The Principal and Assistant Teachers in this Seminary take occasion to inform the parents and guardians of boys intended for a liberal education; that, in addition to instruction in the Classical and Mathematical departments, they will teach the English Grammar, and the Sciences of Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geography. The scholars committed to their charge shall be treated with care and attention, and faithfully instructed in all the branches of education professed to be taught in the Academy. The terms of tuition are \$20 per annum. Believing themselves well qualified to teach what they profess, they respectfully solicit the encouragement and patronage of a generous public.  
JOHN ROYLE, P. QUINN.  
Easton, sept. 22—4

## FOR SALE.

The Dublin Edition of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA.  
ALSO,  
A GIG or sale, or hire—engagement being made for its safe restment. Apply at Mr. Richard Harwood's.

## TO BE RENTED.

That elegant situation, opposite to the city of Annapolis, adjoining Fort Madison. It contains upwards of 300 acres of excellent land, with oyster shell banks of manure, in each field; with three negro men. The advantage of keeping a Ferry Boat, having hands used to it, and the convenience to one of the best markets (for the seller) in the State, is very great. Any person wishing to rent, may apply to Mr. Clements, at Annapolis, or the subscriber at Easton.  
DAVID KERR.  
september 29—m

## THE SUBSCRIBER.

Wants to purchase two house-servants, a good Cook and Washer and ironer.  
He will dispose of his estate in Queen Ann's county, on a credit of 4 or 5 years—the personal property on a credit of 6 months—the negroes for a term of years only.  
This valuable property is well worth the attention of a person disposed to vest his money in productive Lands. The most certain pledge at this time of yielding a handsome profit.  
A House Keeper will hear of a good situation who can be well recommended.  
EDWARD HARRIS, now at Bloomingdale, Queen Ann's county.  
september 15—10

## GROCERIES.

**WILLIAM MORRIS, JUNIOR,**  
TEA-DEALER & GROCER,  
No. 66, Market street, Baltimore.  
Informs his Eastern Shore friends and customers that his stock of Tea, Wines, and Liquors, and other Groceries, are larger than usual, and that it is his power to serve them with Goods of choice qualities, either by wholesale or retail.  
Orders attended to with fidelity and promptitude, and the Goods sent on board the Packets, clear of expense. A good supply of Gunpowder both for large and small guns, and warranted to be of the best quality.—Also Patent Shot of all sizes.  
september 15—7\*

## WANTED TO HIRE BY THE YEAR.

A Negro Woman well recommended, and acquainted with cooking, washing, ironing, &c.—For such, liberal wages will be given. Apply to the Editor.  
august 11—m

# DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Sherwood & Jeffers*, in this day dissolved in consequence of the death of *Matthew Jeffers*. All persons having claims against the late firm, are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement: And all persons indebted as above, are requested to make payment to the surviving partner.

**JOHN W. SHERWOOD.**  
8th mo. 18th, 1812.

P. S. The subscriber takes the liberty to inform the public, that he still continues to carry on the *Trading Business* at the old stand, having a large stock of Furs on hand—he solicits the continuance of the favors of his friends and the public.  
J. W. S.

## LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, Md. October 1st, 1812.

B. Mathias Bordley	K. Rev. James Kemp
Isaac Bowdle	David Kerr, jr.
Benjamin Conny	Nicholas Kellum
S. G. Bordley	E. Corbin Lee
Wm. Bryan	M. Wm. M. Maynader
Lewis Bush—4	N. Henry Nicols
Kato Black	Joseph Newnam
Richard I. Barrow	O. Henry Ozman
Mary Blake	P. James Purley—8
C. Isaac P. Cox	Henry Parrott
Thomas Cockayne	Wm. Parrott
D. Grafton Duvall	Joc Page
Richard Denney	Mizaleth Price
Wm. Dority	Samuel W. Polk
E. Richard Edgar	R. John Ruth—2
Rev. John Emory	Charlotte Redne
F. Walter Fountain	Elizabeth Robson
Thomas Ford	Henry Right
Wm. Farlow—2	S. James Saunders
Alex. Flynn	Nicholas Small
G. Charles Goldsborough	Joseph Stangaster
Catharine Goldsborough	Elijah Spence
H. John Higgins, jr.	Anna M. Tighman
Thomas Hana	Joshua Taggart
Geo. R. Hayward	Ann B. Troth
I. Catharine Ingram	Samuel Troth
J. Isaac Johnson	Ann Thomas
John Johnson	B. Wilkon
October 6—3	Rachel B. Wilkon
	Dr. Thomas Wilkon

## LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office, Chester-Town, Md. October 1st, 1812.

A—Wm. Armstrong	Miss Eliza Pearce
B—Joseph Brown, 3d—2	Edmund Perkins
Wm. B. Brown	son of Col. P.
Richard Brice	Benj. E. Price
Jeremiah Brawable	Thomas Perkins
David Best	Samuel Parker
C—Wm. Cooper	Q—James Quimby
Mary Clark	James Robinson
Pece: Cooper	Rich'd. Ricard
David Crane	Daniel Roberts
Philip Crane	Isaac Rodgrove
D—John Davis	S—Thomas Smith, Esq.
John Feazler, jr.	John Smith
Wm. Foman	Solomon Scott, jr.
Wm. Ferrell	Nat. Sapperton
Mrs. Foreman	Joseph Simonds
H—John Hudson	John Thomas
James Houston	Matthew Tighman
J. J. Hodges, Esq.	Sarah Thompson
John Hepburn	Joseph Turner
J—Thomas Jerrom—2	Rich'd. J. Jones, Esq.
Rich'd. J. Jones, Esq.	Aquilla Usseltou
L—Richard Linticum	W—Wright Robert
M—James Morrison	Wilmer Simon
Michael M. Maslin	Mrs. Sarah Whaland
Thomas Morphy	Levi Wroth
Joseph Mana	Mrs. Wright
Ann Maslin	William Wroth
Rich'd. B. Mitchell	Benj. B. Wroth
Lenecott Moffet	Simon Wickes, jr.
P—Daniel Perkins	Y—Mrs. Eliz. Young
october 6—3	

## FOUND ADRIFT.

In the Chesapeake Bay between Kent Island and Annapolis—  
A Bateau burthen about 80 bushels, with pitch bottom, and one on-board. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges. Apply to  
NOAH BULLEN, Miles River, Talbot county.  
october 6—3

## NOTICE.

I hereby forwarn all Custom-House officers to grant papers in my name for the Schooner called the *Welcome Return*, of Vienna, about 28 tons burthen—I also forwarn all persons from furnishing any rigging, or any other repairs on the said vessel, on my credit.  
JACOB KIRWAN.  
Somerset county, oct. 6—4

## SAMUEL HOLMES.

Has just received a large and well assorted supply of seal and upper LEATHER, which he will sell for Cash, or Hic's at the usual prices.  
Also—a cargo of CYPRESS SHINGLES, of a superior quality, which if applied for in a few days will be sold for Cash only.  
Easton, sept. 29—3

## TOBACCO AND SNUFF MANUFACTORY.

No. 27, Calvert street, Baltimore.  
The subscriber has on hand, and offers for sale on accommodating terms, a large stock in his line, consisting of the following articles, viz.  
Sweet scented Tobacco, pound and half-pound twists,  
Small twist do. five to the pound,  
Fine Pig-tail in kegs, eight to the pound,  
Coarse do. in kegs, pound rolls,  
Spanish and common Segars,  
Macabau, Scotch and Rappee Snuff.  
The above articles are warranted of the first quality, and may be returned at the expense of the subscriber if not approved of. His Macabau and Rappee Snuff is inferior to none in the U. States. The lovers of good Snuff are invited to call and judge for themselves.  
september 22—7\*

## NOTICE

To all persons concerned—  
From the injury sustained, and the inconvenience experienced in passing with vessels through the draw of Dover Bridge, upon Choptank, a petition will be prepared to the next General Assembly of Maryland, praying the passage of a law to compel the Stockholders of the said Bridge to place the draw in a more convenient and eligible situation.  
september 29—4

# BY AUTHORITY.

To the Editors of the Whig.

In obedience to a resolution of the Senate, I send you a copy of a bill which was under the consideration of the General Assembly of Maryland at their November session, 1811, but which did not become a law, with a request that you publish the same twice a week for the space of two weeks.

**THOS. ROGERS,**  
Clerk of the Senate.

## AN ACT

To incorporate a company to make a Turnpike Road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several Banks in the City of Baltimore, and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of Maryland, That a company shall be incorporated for making a Turnpike Road, commencing at some point to be determined on by Commissioners herein after mentioned, on the west branch of Big Conogogee, thence on to Hancock and thence on to Cumberland in Allegany county, pursuing as near as practicable the route as located by Messrs. Moor and Williams.  
And be it enacted, That the stockholders in said company shall be, and they are hereby incorporated and constituted a body politic by the name of the President, Managers and Company of the Cumberland Turnpike Road, and by the same name the said subscribers and their successors, shall have succession during the continuance of this incorporation, and shall be and hereby are invested and clothed with all and singular the privileges, rights, immunities and advantages held, used and possessed by the several Turnpike Companies incorporated by an act passed at November session, eighteen hundred and four, chapter fifty one, entitled, "an act to incorporate companies to make several Turnpike Roads thro' Baltimore county and for other purposes," to be governed by the several regulations and restrictions as are therein, entitled to the several tolls, adopting the same times and periods as to the Election of the Managers, President and Officers.

For the purpose of raising a fund to complete said road, be it enacted that the charters, of the several banks now established in the City of Baltimore, shall be and hereby are extended to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty five, upon condition of their subscribing for as much stock as will raise a fund necessary and sufficient to finish and complete the said Road, each Bank subscribing in proportion to the amount of capital actually employed, subscribed up or in operation by them, and to be paid up or advanced in due proportion to the amount by each bank subscribed, in such periods and at such times as the same may be wanted, and any increase of capital made by any of the said banks shall at all succeeding payments thereto, be taken into consideration and be considered as a part of the capital contemplated under the act.  
And be it enacted, That as soon as the stock aforesaid shall have been subscribed, or an amount sufficient to commence with, that then the President and Directors of each of the several banks so subscribing, shall choose one manager out of the stockholders in their respective banks for every twenty five thousand dollars worth of stock by them subscribed, leaving however to each bank one manager should its proportion of stock not amount to that sum; and said managers shall choose from among themselves a President, and the said President and Managers, or a majority of them, shall appoint a Treasurer, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary, and shall hold their places until the annual election on the first Monday in October next.  
And be it enacted, That in no place shall this Road rise or fall more than will form an angle of five degrees with an horizontal line.  
And be it enacted, That if the before mentioned company shall not proceed to carry on the said work within eighteen months from the passage of this act, and shall not complete the same in six years thereafter, the right of the said Company to the said Road shall revert to the State, and this act shall cease to operate and have effect.  
And be it enacted, That the said banks in the City of Baltimore, before this act shall be considered in operation and entering to continue the said charter, shall elect and bind themselves to pay into the Treasury of the Western Shore, the sum of seven thousand dollars for each and every year during the continuance of their respective charters as aforesaid under this law, the sum so as aforesaid to be paid by the said banks, shall be in proportion to their respective capitals actually paid or to be paid in, and which sums as aforesaid shall be and they are hereby pledged as a fund for the purposes of supporting County Schools.  
And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the Western Shore to demand of the said banks their respective quota of the said sum on the first day of January in each and every year during the continuance of this act after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen.  
And be it enacted, That if the Banks aforesaid shall comply with the terms herein as aforesaid provided, by reason whereof the said charters of the said banks shall be revived as aforesaid, that then, and in such case all the banks in this State, without the City of Baltimore, now incorporated and all banks that may be incorporated during this session of the General Assembly whose charters may or shall expire with the session of the General Assembly which shall be in the year eighteen hundred and fifteen, or the end of the session of the next General Assembly that shall happen hereafter, shall be, and the same are hereby continued until the year eighteen hundred and thirty five, and the end of the next General Assembly that shall be thereafter.  
And be it enacted, That James M. Lingan and Upton Beall of Montgomery county, and two other persons to be designated and selected by the Directors of the Company created by this act, shall be commissioners to select and agree on the point from which the said road shall commence as aforesaid; and if the said commissioners so as aforesaid appointed cannot agree, that then and in such case, the said persons shall proceed to select some other fit and proper persons to aid and assist them in the selection of the point from which the said road shall commence, and if they or a majority of them cannot agree to the choice of such person, then and in that case the said persons, or a majority of them shall proceed to draw lots for such person; and that if the said James M. Lingan or Upton Beall, or either of them, shall depart this life, or refuse to act, that then it shall be lawful for the Directors of the Potomac Company for the time being to fill up such vacancy, who shall be vested with all the powers which the said Lingan and Beall, are hereby vested with.

## NOTICE

The Editors of the American, Sun and Federal Gazette in Baltimore; of the Maryland and Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; of Bartley's paper at Frederick Town; of the Maryland Herald at Hager's Town; of the National Intelligencer at Washington City; and of the Star at Easton, are requested to publish the above, agreeably to the above direction, and to forward their accounts for settlement to the Committee of Claims, at the next session of the Legislature.

**THOMAS ROGERS.**  
september 16, (23)—4

# NOTICE.

The subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Joseph Hopkins*, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are requested to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 5th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this 6th day of October, in the year 1812.

**JAMES M. HOPKINS, Adm'r.**  
october 6—3

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *James Scott, Esq.* late of Queen Ann's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, (or to Edward Scott or Wm. Scott, her attorneys) on or before the eighteenth day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Also all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to her said attorneys, they will otherwise be proceeded against for the recovery thereof. Given under my hand this 6th day of July, 1812.

**MARY SCOTT, Adm'x**  
of James Scott.  
George Town, Kent } 14:11:515:013:17:15  
city, Md. July 14 }

## WANTS A SITUATION.

As Overseer for the ensuing year, a married man with a small family, that can be well recommended. Apply at the Star Office.  
september 29—3

## QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.

May Term 1812.  
On application to the judges of Queen Ann's county court, by *George Devorix*, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplementary acts thereto; on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his petition; and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said George Devorix has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland, and being also satisfied that the said George Devorix is now in actual confinement for debt—and the said petitioner having entered into bond with security for his personal appearance in this Court on the first Saturday in October Term next, then and there to answer such allegations as may be exhibited against him by his creditors. It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the said George Devorix be discharged from imprisonment, and the first Saturday in October Term next is appointed for the said George Devorix to deliver up his property, and to have a Trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors: And it is ordered that the said George Devorix, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in two weeks, for three months successively, in the Star published in Easton—and also by setting up like notice at the Court House Door in the said county, three months before the said first Saturday in October Term next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before said Court on the said day to recommend a Trustee for their benefit.

**JOHN BROWNE, Clk. of**  
Queen Ann's county court.  
July 7—37:21:143:18:15:29:013—22\*

## 100 DOLLARS REWARD.

Will be given for taking up and securing the following Negroes, who ran away on Wednesday morning the 8th inst. viz. *Negro BEN*, aged about twenty years, is a high mulatto, five feet three or four inches high, and rather thickset—Had on or took with him a short jacket and trousers of kersey, one country linen shirt and wool hat—with regard to any other clothing it is impossible to describe it—This fellow has been bro't up to following the water.  
*Negro STEPHEN*, aged about eighteen years, five feet 8 or nine inches high, of a yellowish complexion, and rather good looking—his clothing as follows, as far as can be ascertained—a dark full'd cloth jacket, one round jacket and pants of nankeen, one country linen shirt—Stephen has been brought up to the farming business, though understands going by water tolerably well.  
*Negro NICHOLAS*, or *NICK*, aged about seventeen years, five feet four or five inches high, and quite black, rather slender made, his clothing the same as described above for Stephen—this fellow has been brought up entirely to the farming business—it is supposed the above negroes took away with them their sickles as they have not been seen since they absconded. The above reward will be given to any person or persons for taking up and securing the above negroes in any goal, or delivering them to the subscriber, living on Poplar Island, Talbot county, together with all reasonable expenses, it taken out of the State—and if taken within the State and out of the County, sixty dollars, and if taken within the County, thirty dollars, and all reasonable expenses if brought home for the above, or for either of them in proportion.

**WILLIAM SEARS,**  
Poplar Island, Talbot county.  
July 21—m

## FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, near Salisbury, on Easter Sunday day, March 29th, 1812, a mulatto man named *Moses*, about 36 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of thin visage, bushy head of hair; a very sensible fellow to talk with, shute one eye in conversation. Took with him a suit of home made striped Virginia cloth, old great coat, dark blue, new felt hat; but it is likely he has changed his clothing, as he is an artful fellow. He was raised in Dorchester county, and likely is most of his time there, as he has a mother in that county, if not lately deceased. He was purchased of Mr. Harry Smith, (in Dorchester county, living on Nanticoke river, below Vienna,) nearly two years ago. Whoever takes up the said fellow and brings him home to his owner, or recovers him in any jail so that I get him, shall be entitled to the above reward, if taken up out of the county where he belongs, or twenty dollars if taken up in Somerset county, and brought home to his master.  
**THOMAS BYRD, Sen'r.**  
June 5—m

## NOTICE

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, a runaway, a dark mulatto man who calls himself *John Herby*—he is 5 feet 7.3.4 inches high, about 21 years of age, stout and well made; his clothing when committed was, a black linen shirt, a pair of tow linen pants, a black fur hat, a blue cloth roundabout, and a pair of fine leather shoes; he likewise had a bundle containing sundry clothing—he has a scar near his right eye, and one on the right side of his chin, wears his hair plucked over his forehead, and likewise behind, and says that he belongs to a Mr. Josias Thompson, of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him; otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees as the law directs.  
**EZRA MANTZ, Sen'r.**  
Frederick county, Maryland.  
1st august (21:1—8





EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the Laws of the UNITED STATES.

[Vol. 11.....14.]

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1812.

[No. 8.....675.]

**THE TERMS OF THE STAR,**  
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.  
Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-Five Cents per square.

**NOTICE.**  
Will be offered at public sale, on Wednesday the 21st inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, on terms that will then be made known. The entire stock of the subscriber, consisting of Horses, Cattle and Sheep; also, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, with sundry other articles. Among the stock are two valuable yoke of oxen, and much cows. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

HENRY BANNING.  
Woodley, Oct. 13—2

**TO THE VOTERS**  
OF THE  
**EIGHTH ELECTORAL DISTRICT,**  
Composed of the Counties of Talbot and Caroline, and the Upper District of Dorchester County.

**FELLOW CITIZENS—**  
I have heard with much surprise, that a report has been industriously circulated that I have declined being a Candidate at the approaching Election for Electors of President and Vice President. This, fellow citizens, is a pitiful misrepresentation; it is a base attempt to injure my Election, by imposing a falsehood on the People; and ought, and I trust will, rouse the indignation of every honest man in the District. Apostasy shall never mark my political career: I should despise myself, I should despise those who affected to admire or support me, for an act so mean, so degrading to the understanding, and to the integrity of man. Twelve years, my fellow citizens, have elapsed since I was first honored with your confidence; the principles which I avowed at that period never have been abandoned. To serve the People, and my Country, has been my only object; and it is to a review of my labours in the political vineyard, where I have honestly and conscientiously discharged my duties to the People, that I now wish to refer them—and I shall trust with confidence on receiving the approbation, if not the support, of all good men.

EDWARD LLOYD.  
October 13—4

**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber will sell at private sale, a stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Farming Utensils—a valuable Negro Woman slave, accustomed to household as well as farming business; and another Negro Woman and her three children, who have to serve for a term of years.

WILLIAM BRYAN.  
October 13—3

**FOR SALE, OR RENT.**  
The House and Lot at present occupied by the subscriber, situated on the corner of West street and Miles River road; fronting about 80 feet on said street and running back about 300 feet, bounded by the said road. The house is large and commodious, built of brick and the best materials, completely finished, with two rooms and a passage on the first floor, three on the second, and two in the garret, with two rooms in the cellar. Attached to the dwelling is a brick pantry and kitchen; on the lot are a brick smoke house and granary, an excellent pump of water in the yard, with a milk house attached, a large and spacious garden well enclosed, stables, carriage and cow house, with a well in the stable yard. He will sell the above property for well secured paper. If not sold before the first of January next, it will be for rent. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.  
Easton, August 25—m

**NEW GOODS.**  
**WILLIAM CLARK,**  
Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening an elegant assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, Which he will sell very cheap for CASH.  
Easton, October 6—m

**GROCERIES.**  
**WILLIAM NORRIS, JUNIOR,**  
TEA-DEALER & GROCER,  
No. 66, Market street, Baltimore—  
Informs his Eastern Shore friends and customers that his stock of Teas, Wines, and Liquors, and other Groceries, are larger than usual, and has it in his power to serve them with Goods of choice qualities, either by wholesale or retail.  
Orders attended to with fidelity and promptitude, and the Goods sent on board the Packets, clear of expense. A good supply of Gunpowder both for large and small guns, and warranted to be of the best quality. Also Patent Shot of all sizes.

September 15—7\*  
**Tobacco and Snuff MANUFACTORY.**  
No. 27, Calvert street, Baltimore.  
The subscriber has on hand, and offers for sale on accommodation terms, a large stock in his line, consisting of the following articles, viz:  
Sweet scented Tobacco, pound and half-pound twists,  
Small twist do. five to the pound,  
Fine Pig-tail in kegs, eight to the pound,  
Coarse do. in kegs, pound rolls,  
Spanish and common Segars,  
Macabau, Scotch and Rappee Snuff.  
The above articles are warranted of the first quality, and may be returned at the expense of the subscriber if not approved of. His Macabau and Rappee Snuff is inferior to none in the U. States. The lovers of good Snuff are invited to call and judge for themselves.

HEZEKIAH STARR.  
September 22—7\*  
**TO BE RENTED.**  
That elegant situation, opposite to the city of Annapolis, adjoining Fort Madison. It contains upwards of 300 acres of excellent land, with oyster shell banks of manure, in each field: with three negro men. The advantage of keeping a Ferry Boat, having hands used to it, and the convenience to one of the best markets for the seller in the State, is very great. Any person wishing to rent, may apply to Mr. Clements, at Annapolis, or the subscriber at Easton.

DAVID KERR.  
September 23—m

**FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.**  
BRANCH AT EASTON.  
29th September, 1812.

The President and Directors have declared a dividend of four per cent. for the last six months, ending the first and payable the fifth of October next, to the Stockholders or their legal representatives.  
JOHN KENNARD, Cash'r.  
September 23—4

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**  
The firm of Hindman & Clayton, is this day dissolved by mutual consent—their books of accounts are left at the counting room lately occupied by them, where all persons indebted to them are earnestly desired to call and settle their respective accounts without delay, as a speedy settlement of their business is, to them, of the utmost importance.

HENRY HINDMAN.  
RICHARD E. CLAYTON.  
Queen's Town, 5th Oct. 1812.  
(Oct. 13.)

**THE SUBSCRIBER**  
Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues the Mercantile Business at the old stand of the late firm of Hindman & Clayton, and expects in a few days, from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a supply of NEW GOODS—all of which, with the stock on hand, will be offered at a moderate advance for CASH.  
RICHARD E. CLAYTON.  
Queen's Town, Oct. 13—3\*

**COLCHESTER RACES.**  
[George Town & Kent, Kent.]

Will be run for at Colchester, over a hand-some course on Wednesday, the 21st of October, inst. a purse of 120 dollars, three miles and repeat, agreeably to the rules of Racing.

On Thursday, the 22d October, a purse of 20 dollars, two miles & repeat, agreeably to the rules of Racing.

On Friday, the 23d October, a sweepstake, one mile and repeat, agreeably to the rules of Racing.

GEORGE PEACOCK.  
October 5—3

**THE SUBSCRIBER.**

Wants to purchase two house servants, a good Cook and Washer and Ironer.

He will dispose of his estate in Queen Ann's county, on a credit of 1 or 5 years—the personal property on a credit of 6 months—the negroes for a term of years only.

This valuable property is well worth the attention of a person disposed to vest his money in productive Lands. The most certain pledge at this time of yielding a handsome profit.

A House Keeper will hear of a good situation who can be well recommended.

EDWARD HARRIS.  
now at Blomington, Queen Ann's county.  
September 15—19

**NOTICE.**

The subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Hopkins, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are requested to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 5th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of October, in the year 1812.

JAMES M. HOPKINS, Adm'r.  
October 6—3

**FOR SALE.**

The Dublin Edition of the  
**ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANICA.**

ALSO,  
A Gilt or sale, or hire—engagement being made for its safe treatment. Apply at Mr. Richard Harwood's.

**FOUND ADRIFT.**

In the Chesapeake Bay between Kent Island and Annapolis—

A Batten burthen about 80 bushels, with pitch bottom, and one ear on board. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges. Apply to

NOAH BULLEN,  
Miles River, Talbot county.  
October 6—3

FROM CORBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER, OF AUGUST 4, 1812.

**TO THE PRINCE REGENT,**

**ON THE DISPUTE WITH AMERICA.**

[CONCLUDED.]

This, sir, is a tissue of falsehoods and misrepresentations. The President does not complain that we impress British seamen; he complains that under pretence of talking British seamen, we take American seamen. This is what he complains of, which is precisely the contrary of what is here stated. As to not taking men out of American ships of war, our government knows well that America has no ships of war worth speaking of, and that she has thousands of merchant ships.

It is said here, we do not search American merchantmen "vaguely and indiscriminately; but upon positive and accurate information." One would suppose it impossible for any man, capable of writing a paragraph, to sit down coolly and state so perfect a falsehood as this. But herein we have an instance of the length to which the hirelings of the English press will go in supporting any thing which they are called on to support.

It is a fact, and this writer knew it to be a fact, that any commander of any ship in our navy, when he meets an American merchantman at sea, does, or may, go on board of her, and he does, or may, take out of her any persons, who, in his opinion, are British subjects. That this is a fact no one can deny: where then is the "positive and accurate information?" It is also a fact, that the Americans have frequently asserted, that our officers have thus taken out of their ships at sea many thousands of American citizens, under the pretence of their being British subjects.

It is also a fact, which is proved by the books at our own admiralty, that the American government through its Consul in London, has obtained the release from our fleet of a great number of American citizens thus impressed, seized, and carried off upon the high seas. It is also a fact, proved by the same authority, that many of the Americans thus taken, lost their limbs in the compulsory service of England, a service which they abhorred. It is a fact that I take upon me to vouch for, that amongst the American citizens, thus captured and carried off, and forced into our

service of late years, were two grand nephews of General Washington; and that one of the two was released from our service by the Lords of the Admiralty in consequence of an application from the American Consul, while I was in prison for writing about the flogging of the local militia in the Town of Ely, and about the employment of German troops upon the occasion.

And yet, sir, in the face of all these facts, has the hired writer the audacity, the cool impudence, to assert, that we never search American vessels for seamen, "but upon positive and accurate information." With this instance of falsehood; of wilful, shameless falsehood; before them, one would imagine, that the public would never after be in danger of being deceived by the same writer; but alas! Sir, the cunning slave who sells his pen for this purpose knows well, that the public, or, at least, that part of the public whom he wishes to deceive, will never, till it be too late, be able to detect him; he knows that his falsehood goes where the exposure seldom comes, and, if it come at all, he knows that its arrival will be too late to prevent the effect, to produce which is his object.

He next calls upon America to propose her arrangement, upon this subject; though in the very manifesto, upon which he is commenting, the President declares that an offer had been made to our government to enter into an arrangement, but that "the communication passed without effect."

It is going very far on the part of America to offer to enter into any arrangement upon the subject; for, why should not she say, as we certainly should say: "Take care of your own seamen; keep them from us in any way that you please; but, you shall, on the seas, take nobody out of our vessels." Nevertheless, she has offered to enter into arrangements, "such," she says, "as could not be rejected, if the recovery of British seamen, was the object; and yet this writer accuses her of the criminal concealment of our seamen! We have rejected this offer of an arrangement for the prevention of British seamen from taking shelter in American ships; and, yet this writer accuses America of a desire to injure us by making her ships an asylum for British deserters!

Our government says, that, if we do not exercise our power of searching American ships, and taking out our own seamen, our sea service will be ruined by the desertions to those American ships. For instance, a British ship of war is lying at Plymouth, and there are three or four American vessels in the same port. Numbers of the seamen get on board the American ships; they get out to sea; and, if they cannot be seized there, they go off safely to America or to any other part of the world, and are thus lost to our navy. There is no doubt, Sir, but this might become a very serious evil, not counteracted. But, are the Americans to suffer because (for whatever reason) our sailors desert? And, above all are real American citizens to be exposed to imprisonment, to be sent to be shot at, to be conveyed to the West or East Indies, to be made to end their days under the discipline of an English man of war; are real American citizens to be exposed to all this because British seamen desert, & because that desertion (a very serious crime) may become extremely dangerous to us? I am sure your R. Highness is too just to answer this question in the affirmative.

The case must be new, because the relative situation of the two countries is a novelty in the history of nations; but, while we have an undoubted right to recover our own seamen, if we can do it without violating the rights of other nations, we can have no right, in any case, to seize American citizens. America would rather not have them. Keep them where you can find them in my ships; but, before you do it, produce proof of their being ours; and that, too, before a competent tribunal. Nothing can be fairer than this; but this necessary sets aside all impressions at sea where there can be no proof given because there can be no tribunal or umpire, to decide upon the proof; and we contend, that, without the power of impressing at sea, our navy would be greatly injured by desertion, and our strength thereby materially weakened.

This is the point upon which we are at issue with America. Supposing the orders in council to remain repealed, and the dispute as to that matter to be settled, this is the point upon which, if not settled amicably, we shall have war with the American States, who are something, are more so; and I am convinced that it is a point which they will not give up. They say, and they truly say, that it is a mockery for them to talk of their freedom and their independence, if the very bodies of their citizens are liable to be taken upon the high seas and forced into the service of a foreign sovereign, there to be treated according to the rules and regulations of that sovereign. A people submitting to this cannot be called free, and their country cannot be called independent. Therefore, when the time comes for entering on a treaty of peace with America, I hope your Royal Highness will resist all advances to a pernicious adherence to the exercise of the power of impressment; for, while that power is exercised, we shall, in my opinion, never have real peace with America.

The other point in dispute, namely, the possession of the Florida, or, at least, that part of them which belongs to Spain, is of inferior importance; but, I am of opinion, that that point will not be easily overcome, unless we are prepared to give it up. America sees the possibility of Old Spain becoming a mere puppet in the hands of England, and she sees the almost certainty of its becoming a dependant upon either England or France; and she wants neither France or England for so near a neighbor. She has, in the adventures of Captain Henry, seen the danger of having a neighbor on her northern flank; and, the Floridas are not divided by immense deserts & Lakes as Canada is. While the Floridas were held by the sleepy old government of Spain, America saw little danger; but, she will not, I am convinced, suffer either England or France to be mistress of those provinces.

This is a point, therefore, which in my opinion we should be forward in giving up, and not get into a war with America for the sake of Ferdinand, as we are continuing the war with France for his sake. The revolutions going on in South America is the interest of the United States to encourage and assist to the utmost of their power; and I should advise your Royal Highness to show an earnest desire to avoid interference therein; for, if, upon the ground of supporting the authority of Ferdinand, or, upon any other ground, you show a disposition to take part against the republicans of South America, that alone will be sufficient greatly to retard, if not wholly defeat, all attempts at an accommodation with America. Nay, Sir, to speak freely my sentiments, I do not expect peace with America, while we have an army in Spain, or, at least, while there is the smallest chance of our obtaining a settled ascendancy in that kingdom; and I really think that every mile of progress that we are making there puts peace with America at a greater distance. We, in this country, or, the greater part of us, see no danger in the increase of our power, except the power of Napoleon, whose territories half envelope our coast, and whose armies are but at the distance of a few hours sail. Not so the Americans. They see danger in the increase of our power, ours being that sort of power by which they are most annoyed. If they had their choice between us and France for a neighbor in South America, they would not hesitate a moment in preferring France—because her power is not of that sort which would be formidable to America. What she would wish, however, is to see South America independent of Old Spain, and, of course, of the masters of Old Spain—and she is not so blind as not to perceive, that the contest in Old Spain now is, who shall have it under her control, England or France.

For these reasons every victory that we gain in Spain will be an additional obstacle to peace with America, unless we set out by a frank and clear declaration, leaving South America to itself and the Floridas to the U. States.

Before I conclude, I beg leave to notice that part of the speech, recently delivered by your Royal Highness's order to the House of Parliament, wherein mention is made of the dispute with America. The part I allude to is this: "His Royal Highness has commanded us to assure you, that he views with the most sincere regret the hostile measures which have been recently adopted by the government of the United States of America towards this country. His Royal Highness is nevertheless willing to hope, that the accustomed relations of peace and amity may yet be restored; but if his expectations in this respect should be disappointed, by the conduct of the government of the United States, or by their perseverance in any unreasonable pretensions, he will most fully rely on the support of every class of His Majesty's subjects, in a contest in which the honor of his majesty's crown, and the best interests of his dominions, must be involved."

This part of the speech has been thought, with reason, to augur war—for I am not aware of "any pretensions," of America that she will not "perceive" in. In pretensions to be put forward, to be now originated, had been spoken of, there might have been more room for doubt—but in speaking of pretensions to be persevered in, the speech necessarily refers to pretensions already put forward; & I repeat, Sir, that I do not know of any pretension that America has put forward, in which I do not believe she will persevere, to do which the conduct of your Royal Highness's ministers is eminently calculated to give her encouragement.

As to support from the people of England in a war against America, your Royal Highness will certainly have it, if the grounds of the war be clearly just; but, it would be very difficult for your ministers to make the people perceive, or believe, that the impression of American seamen, any where, and especially in the very ships of America, was necessary "to the honor of his majesty's crown, and involved the best interests of his dominions." The people have now seen all the predictions of the hiring prints, with regard to America, falsified; they have been told that America could not support herself a year without England, and they have seen her do it for a year and a half, and at the end of that time declare war. They are not now to be persuaded that this government can do what it pleases with America.

It has been stated, with an air of triumph, by the partisans of your ministers, that the opposition are pledged to support a war against America, unless she is satisfied with the repeal of the Orders in Council. But, the people, Sir, have given me such pledge; the manufacturers have given no such pledge; & the war will not be a jot the more popular on account of its having the support of that set of men who are called the opposition, and for whom the people have no respect any more than they have for their opponents. The orders in council were a grievance to America, but not a greater grievance than to see her citizens dragged by force into a service which they abhor, or so many accounts, however pleasant and honorable it may be to our own countrymen. This grievance was known to exist; and, therefore, if the opposition have given a pledge to support a war against America, unless she be satisfied with the repeal of the Orders in Council alone, they have given a pledge to do that in which they will not have the support of the people.

I am one of those, Sir, who do not regard a great extension of trade as a benefit; but, those who do must lay their account with seeing much of our trade destroyed for ever by a war with America. Three or four years of war would compel her to become a manufacturing country to such an extent as never more to stand in need of English goods; so that, if your Royal Highness's ministers do insist upon exercising the power of seizing people on board of American ships at sea, those persons who manufacture goods for America must seek another market, for that is closed against them for ever.

For many years, Sir, there has existed in this country, a faction perfectly desperate in their hatred of freedom. They not only hate all free nations, but they hate the very sound of the word freedom. I am well satisfied that persons of this description would gladly hear of the murder of every seal in America. There is nothing that they hate so much as a man who is not a slave, and who lives out of the reach of arbitrary power. These persons will be sorely grieved to see peace preserved between the two countries on terms honorable to America; but, I am, for my part, ready to confess, that with me it will be a subject of joy; I am ready to declare, that I see less reason than even for an Englishman's wishing to see the people of America humbled or borne down; and that it will grieve me exceedingly to reflect that England is taxed, and that English blood is shed, for the purpose of enforcing the power to impress American seamen; but this justification I shall, I trust, be spared by the humanity and wisdom of your Royal Highness.

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**ADDRESS,**  
To the Citizens of the County of York, Massachusetts.

**FELLOW CITIZENS,**

In times of danger and calamity, our fathers were wont to meet and reciprocate their patriotic sentiments, and to improve, inculcate and disseminate those principles which are essential to liberty. In case of threatened or actual war, their patriotism was warmed, their zeal animated, their exertions augmented, and their strength became equal to the day—Hence have they subdued the wilderness, vanquished the savages, fastened the oppressor, and effected their freedom and independence.

Since our dismemberment from the British empire, we have been the envy and admiration of the world. For thirty years had we enjoyed with little interruption, peace, prosperity, and happiness. Spectators of those cruel and vindictive wars, which desolated Europe, we could feel for their distresses, deprecate the spirit which dictated them, but could entertain no wish to be involved in their calamities. Pursuing that system of neutrality which Washington adopted and enforced, we had a right to expect from the belligerents that respect for our rights, which was due to us as an independent nation. From the wise, pacific, impartial policy of the American government, the tyrants of Europe could expect no aid to their ambitious views. Each wishing to involve us in an unprofitable and destructive contest; each affecting to suspect us of partiality to his foe, & each jealous of our peace and growing prosperity, our course was critical, difficult, and dangerous. To avoid contests in which we had no interest, and at the time to secure our commercial privileges, we had taken the precaution to define them by treaty; with most of the nations of Europe.

But from the close of the American revolution, Great Britain has persisted in violating our neutrality by forcibly entering our vessels, and taking our seamen. We had insisted that "on the high seas the flag should protect those who sailed under it"—that for one nation forcibly to take the seamen from the vessels of another, is an act of hostility—that, though Britain has a right to her *casus belli*, who have not become naturalized in the United States, this is not the way to obtain them. Though these doctrines had been most conclusively enforced, by men of all parties in the United States, Great Britain had wickedly and wantonly pursued her arbitrary practice of forcibly taking from our vessels at sea, British subjects, naturalized Americans, foreigners of all descriptions, and even native citizens. Thus was the merchant embarrassed in his voyage, the captain deprived of the services of his crew the poor unfortunate victim dragged from his country, his wife, his children, and his LIBERTY, to magnify the pride and power of the British nation. Against this outrage upon the rights of the American flag, we had at all times, and under every administration, protested. The offence had become insupportable and demanded immediate atonement—yet it is said that we ought to endure this intolerable disgrace and submit to the indignity of the slavery of our citizens rather than enforce a spirit of reformation. To such degrading and slavish doctrine, this convention cannot subscribe. They are satisfied that this injury alone would justify a prompt and vigorous retaliation. But these insults to our national honor, these attacks upon the liberty of our citizens, are added others of a deeper malignity. Though our commerce had suffered by the grosser passions which war excites, it was prosperous and lucrative, until the 16th May 1806, when England declared all the coast ports and rivers, from Brest to the Elbe, inclusive, in a state of blockade. Thus by a mere declaration, without the possibility of investment, and against every principle of national law, one thousand miles of sea coast, and some of the principal ports and rivers, in Europe were subjected to a paper blockade, and the channels of our commerce, with near thirty millions of people obstructed. To this was succeeded the French Berlin decree of the 17th November, 1806, blockading the British Islands & their dependencies. How a ridiculous might have been the attempt to enforce this monstrous edict, at a time when a French ship durst scarcely venture upon the ocean, it was caught at as a reason for prohibiting our commerce with the enemies of England, and at length of blockading most of the ports of Europe. From this time America has been the sport and prey of the belligerents. Our government have reasoned, remonstrated, and protested in vain. Averse to war, disposed to make any sacrifice to peace, short of the honor and independence of the nation, and finding that we had nothing to expect but violence on the ocean, we withdrew from the scene of contention, and attempted the experiment of subsisting upon our own resources. The clamors of our own citizens rendered the embargo ineffectual, and a non intercourse was substituted, to sustain a war against a nation which should first cease to violate our rights. At length, France officially notified us that her efforts were repaid, and with her our commercial relations were restored. From that time our commerce has been subject to the caprice of the British ministers, in vain have we attempted to negotiate. Arguments clear and unanswerable, have been

presented to the British government, but they have been treated with contempt.

It is now, Sir, that we are called upon to support a war against America, unless she be satisfied with the repeal of the Orders in Council alone, they have given a pledge to do that in which they will not have the support of the people.

I am one of those, Sir, who do not regard a great extension of trade as a benefit; but, those who do must lay their account with seeing much of our trade destroyed for ever by a war with America. Three or four years of war would compel her to become a manufacturing country to such an extent as never more to stand in need of English goods; so that, if your Royal Highness's ministers do insist upon exercising the power of seizing people on board of American ships at sea, those persons who manufacture goods for America must seek another market, for that is closed against them for ever.

For many years, Sir, there has existed in this country, a faction perfectly desperate in their hatred of freedom. They not only hate all free nations, but they hate the very sound of the word freedom. I am well satisfied that persons of this description would gladly hear of the murder of every seal in America. There is nothing that they hate so much as a man who is not a slave, and who lives out of the reach of arbitrary power. These persons will be sorely grieved to see peace preserved between the two countries on terms honorable to America; but, I am, for my part, ready to confess, that with me it will be a subject of joy; I am ready to declare, that I see less reason than even for an Englishman's wishing to see the people of America humbled or borne down; and that it will grieve me exceedingly to reflect that England is taxed, and that English blood is shed, for the purpose of enforcing the power to impress American seamen; but this justification I shall, I trust, be spared by the humanity and wisdom of your Royal Highness.

John and Charles Lewis—John was discharged in February, 1812, after three applications; was very badly used during detention, & was set twice and flogged twice—Charles was also applied for three times, and was discharged in December, 1811. It was alleged in the first case that he was a native of Quebec, and in the other that he had voluntarily entered.

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covered by empty professions, pitiful pretences and contemptible subterfuges. At length we were given to understand that the orders in council must continue until the French decrees were repealed in cases where they did not affect us. What was to be done? So early as 1809, congress by a vote, nearly unanimous, declared that the United States ought not to submit to these hostile edicts. To add to all this the merciless savages had been instigated to acts of barbarous and vindictive warfare, and the tomahawk & scalping knife had been raised against the defenceless inhabitants of our frontiers. And to fill up the measure of British iniquity, a spy had been detected in attempting to seduce the citizens from their allegiance—and to effect a dissolution of the union.

In this situation, having for more than twenty years witnessed the impressment of our fellow citizens, and for nearly six years, endured the most wanton and outrageous aggressions on our commerce, having demanded, and even solicited redress without the most distant prospect of obtaining it, we have been compelled to resort to arms. In a war so just, for the protection of rights so essential, and after the endurance of insults and aggressions so aggravated, was it expected that a murmur would escape on account of this war? Could we entertain a suspicion that there were those who would refuse their aid in prosecuting this war? Is it possible that it has entered the hearts of the most desperate and wicked, to raise the standard of rebellion and kindle the flames of civil war rather than contend for the preservation of those rights and liberties, which were purchased by the best blood of our fathers?

It is with mortification and regret, that this convention perceives, that there is a desperate and malignant faction among us, organized to embarrass the government in prosecuting the war, to aid & encourage the enemy and effect a separation of the north from the other states. Within the memory of many of us, the British nation was destroying our property, burning our cities, and barbarously butchering our wives and children, attempting to fix a badge of slavery on us and our posterity. Now we find among us, her advocates from the pulpit, the bar and the bench applauding her candor and magnanimity, magnifying her power, palliating their aggressions, & justifying her for the wounds she is inflicting on our country. It is with that indignation which the love of country should always inspire, that we perceive that the sacred desk has, in many instances, been prostituted to base and treasonable purposes. When men so respectable and influential as the clergy, pervert their sacred office, and in time of war, endeavour to "persuade men" to acts of oppression and rebellion it becomes us to watch, with untiring solicitude, over our rights; and withdraw all countenance and support from men who have proved themselves unworthy of their office.

At this time it is particularly essential that you be watchful over your liberties. Most of the heroes of the revolution have gone to reap the reward of their valor and patriotism. Your Washington is not with you to animate by his examples or instruct by his precepts. Already are his predictions beginning to be realized. Already you have the testimony of a respectable and honest federalist, that a state convention is summoned for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of dissolving the union. The storm of civil war is gathering, the thunder roars at a distance, and the lightning gleams on the dim mantle of night. Prepare to meet, to resist its fury.

How do you relish the expression of joy, which you hear at a little British success? What do you think of men, who rejoice at the misfortunes of their country? It is not three years since the federalists were complaining that the government were destitute of energy, and embargo and non intercourse were submission. Now, war is the worst calamities. When Mr. Madison made the arrangement with Mr. Erskine, they said that this ought to have been done before, and it was what England had always been willing to do. When England refused to ratify this arrangement, they blamed Mr. Madison for doing it all. They affect to deprecate a treaty with France, as the prospect of effecting one increases, and to wish it, as the prospect diminishes. The republicans do not feel indifferent to the wrongs and insults we have received from France. They are satisfied that unless amends are made, war ought to be maintained. But the aggressions of one nation are no palliation for those of another. And with what consistency can the professed friends of peace, wage war with both nations at once. Has not the constitutional authority of the United States, a right to select one of two enemies each of which has given us ample cause of war.

We love peace—we deprecate war—but we apprehend that a peace purchased by the surrender of our essential rights, would render us contemptible in the eyes of the world and invite aggression, rather than prevent it.

What then is to satisfy the opposers of the government? Power! Power under the auspices and guarantee of Britain!—For this they would wade through blood. It is for this they justify the enemy, condemn their own government, and rejoice at the success of England, and the misfortunes of America. It is for this, we think, the governor has been induced to refuse the militia, and ministers of religion have converted the desk into a theatre of abuse, ribaldry and vulgarity. Despairing of governing the whole, this party would sever the union, that they might govern a part.

Are you prepared to cut the cord which binds us together, and unite us to Britain? Are your southern brethren who fought by your side, and shared with you in the distresses and glory of the revolution, to be abandoned for the vain and dazzling splendor of royalty? Will you raise your hands against your brethren and involve your country in all the horrors of a civil war, merely because certain gentlemen in Boston want power? No, fellow citizens, the fire of

patriotism is kindling in your bosom—you will indignantly frown at and manfully resist every attempt to weaken that union, from which you have derived so much prosperity and happiness. What soon are we to obtain by a dismemberment of the union?—After brother has murdered brother, parent child, and child parent, after cities are involved in flames, movements of wealth and grandeur tumbled into ruin, and the temples of the Most High prostrated in the dust; what new privilege will have been secured? What violated right preserved? What better government established? Weak and unable to protect ourselves, we should be compelled to call to our aid, some foreign nation, and surrender our liberties, as the price of our protection?

Let us remember that for thirty years, we enjoyed the rich fruits of our glorious revolution—that our rulers are chosen by, and responsible to us—that we are not taxed without our consent—that our lives, liberty and property are secured to us by wholesome laws, under the administration of intelligent judges and impartial juries—and that our worship is free and our religion requires no human "bulwark" to defend it—let us unite to detect suppress and resist plots, conspiracies, rebellion and treason, and to defend the honor and glory of the American name—remembering that a vigorous prosecution of the war is the only means to effect a speedy, safe and honorable peace—and looking to the God of armies, for his divine protection, we have good reason to hope and believe, that he, who has so often "made bare his arm for our salvation," will lead the United States to victory, peace and happiness.

ALEXANDER RICE, President.

DANIEL WOOD, Sec'y.

#### NEW YORK, OCTOBER 3. THE COALITION.

Our delay in giving publicity to certain important facts which have lately transpired in this City, arose entirely from a desire to obtain as correct a statement of them as the nature of the case would admit. We shall now, after some preliminary remarks, endeavor to state them as correctly as they could be obtained from the collected information of different individuals of respectability and credit. They will tend to confirm the suspicion, which has pretty generally been entertained, that there exists a private political understanding between certain leading federalists, the Essex Junto, and Mr. De Witt Clinton, and his friends. If such is the fact, it must soon progress to a crisis, which will eventuate either in its own disgrace, or in a scene of political confusion, alarming to the friends of order and good government. Its object undoubtedly is to change the present administration of the general government, for one whose character and complexion can only be anticipated from the unexampled conduct of the individuals concerned.

Were we convinced that none but justifiable means would be resorted to by the coal esced powers to effect their object, we should overlook their movements in silence—we should rest content with anticipating the result. But we feel convinced that it is not by such means they expect to succeed; their only hopes rest upon corrupt attempts, which we fear will be made at the ensuing Presidential Election.

We are also convinced that the opposition to the present administration, will not be confined to Federalists and Clintonian's only, but that the British agents in this country will take an active part in it. They already discover a strong interest in the elevation of Mr. Clinton to the Presidency, and the prostration of the present administration. The weapons with which these hirelings contend are too well known in every civilized country. Their venality and corruption are proverbial, and the mischief, misery and ruin which British gold has produced in the civilized world is a matter of general notoriety.

While we endeavor to guard against the approach of our worst enemies, let us cherish the confidence reposed in the patriotism and integrity of the republican majorities in the Legislatures of the different States. On them will depend the choice of many of the Electors. Let us cherish the well founded expectation that the Electors themselves will be particularly diligent and faithful in discharging their duties at this important crisis. Let them be men, like Langdon of New Hampshire, at whose name the tampering minions of corruption would shrink back, a frightened and abashed.

Upon the following statement let the reader reflect, enquire, and draw his own conclusions. There is more in them than meets the eye.

On Tuesday evening, the 15th ult. there assembled in this City, at Mr. Kent's Tavern in Broad Street, a grand caucus, or Convention of federal delegates from about twelve States in the Union, together with a few apostate republicans.

From our own observations, and from information derived from different individuals we believe the following list of names will comprise nearly the whole of the persons present.

Massachusetts.—Timothy Pickering, Harrison G. Otis, Mr. Thornydyke, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Bigelow, and Mr. Quincy.

Connecticut.—Mr. Dagget, Mr. Dana, and Mr. Duiyett.

Rhode Island.—Mr. Channing, Mr. Ives, and Sen. Hazard.

Vermont.—Mr. Noyes, and Mr. Larkton.

New York.—Barnet Galdenier, Ogden Hoffman, Mr. Coleman, Mr. Radcliff, and Mr. Woolcott.

New Jersey.—Mr. Stockton, Mr. Boudinot, and Mr. Ogden.

Pennsylvania.—Mr. Hopkinson, Mr. Binny, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Merdith, and Mr. Wharton.

Maryland.—Goodloe Harper and Mr. Hanson.

Virginia.—Geo. Hey, Mr. Taylor and J. Randolph.

North Carolina.—Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Butler attended from some one of the States, and from South Carolina a letter was received from C. C. Pinckney declining attendance, but stating his willingness to concur in the nomination of a suitable federal candidate, to be supported for the office of president at the ensuing election.

The caucus continued their meetings for three successive evenings. They commenced their proceedings by an enquiry for a suitable federal character to be nominated, as usual with the party and to be supported as a candidate for the presidency at the ensuing election. During this enquiry, and at the request of Mr. Harper, of Maryland, a certain federal lawyer of this city, of no great note, waited on Mr. De Witt Clinton, and obtained his explicit answers to certain questions in relation to the course he would pursue as it respects Great Britain, in case he should be elected president—which answers he reported to said Harper or to the said caucus.

A proposition was made in said caucus to support Mr. Clinton as their candidate at the ensuing election. That Mr. Rufus King, Mr. Radcliff and Mr. Woolcott, to their credit as federalists, were the only persons opposed to the proposition. They contended for the nomination of a distinguished federal candidate, of longer standing in the party than Mr. Clinton—and the former gentlemen distinguished himself in an able and eloquent speech on the occasion, honorable to himself and to his party. He was warmly opposed to Messrs. Otis, Dagget, Hopkinson and Hay, who spoke at length in reply. They said that it was useless for the party to throw away their votes in attempting to elect a decided federal candidate. That they must unite with some other individual opposed to the present administration, and who is capable of making a diversion in the ranks, if ever they expected to rise as a party. The meeting were generally of that opinion, and concluded to abandon their enquiry for a federal candidate, and did adjourn without making any public nomination, or any other nomination at all of a candidate of their own party.

There was a general understanding, without any formal resolution entered into, to support Mr. Clinton, should there be any prospect of his obtaining a share of the republican votes.

Mr. Thomas W. Moore, the late British consul at Philadelphia, attended in the city during the caucus, and was closeted much of the time with certain members of the caucus in a house in Pine street.

It was agreed that no money is to be withheld in carrying the object of the caucus into effect.

FROM THE NEW HAMPSHIRE PATRIOT.

#### CLERICAL TREASON!

Extracts from the Past Sermon of the good Dr. Parish, preached at Byfield, July 23, 1812.

(SECOND EDITION.)

"The obsequiousness of this country to the despot of Europe, needs no proof or illustration from me. Is it credible that the leaders of this war would bring general distress and ruin on the country, and expose themselves to scorn and detestation for nothing? Men never hazard such evils, but for a supposed adequate return. Where, in the universe, can you discover the motive of such a distracted impulse but in their hearty union with the French Emperor? This then is inevitably his war. If we engage in this war, then we take side with the despot. If you have some of your father's blood yet in your veins, then protest against this war. Protest—did I say, protest? Forbid this war to proceed in New England.

"The wicked archives of all the wicked governments, 'from Macedonia's madman to the Swede,' furnish no parallel for this profligate measure. It is this moment more owing to the forbearance, the clemency and magnanimity of the English, than to any preparations of defence by our government, that our cities are not burping from Maine to Georgia, that one blaze of towns, a thousand miles in extent, does not amaze the world with its sublimity and horror? that a million of people are not wandering to day over the ashes of their dwellings, without a home, without employment, and without bread.

"The general government cannot provide any reasonable defence. They cannot raise men, they cannot borrow money. Their drafted 'conscripts' will sooner be murdered than march at their orders. Like the decrepid, expiring government of Turkey, ours can crush its subjects, but cannot afford them security. They 'can call spirits from the vasty deep,' but the spirits will not come. Our country is now preserved like the prophet in the den of Babylon; the royal lions disdained to devour the innocent victim. The late declaration of war will be recorded among 'the wonders of history.' The story of Herod destroying all the babes of Bethlehem will give place to this more enormous iniquity. The wickedness bearing the strongest resemblance to that of our government, is that of Nero. Nero had heard of the burnings of Troy, and his mind was fixed with a desire to witness such a scene of horror himself. He, therefore, caused the famous city of Rome, the metropolis of the world, to be set on fire in different places; the flames spread, and the conflagration was universal; the fire raged for nine days. Nothing was heard until the roar of the flames, but the crash of falling

temples and palaces, the cries of mothers calling for their children, and the shrieks of thousands expiring in the fire. Nero enjoyed all this, and from the top of a high tower, feasting his eyes with this scene of misery, playing on his harp and singing the woes of falling Troy. Just so, it is announced in the papers, that the President of the United States was cheerful and gay, after he had signed the wicked declaration of war, which has covered the land with sadness. He, like Nero, has kindled a fire, the future miseries and conflagrations of which no fancy can describe: a fire which may burn, not nine days alone, but nine years, or half a century; a fire which may not only consume one city, but fill the whole continent with misery and blood. Who can describe the woes of this war against Britain? Against Britain, did I say? It is an abuse of words. This is in reality a declaration of war against New England.

"This nefarious declaration of war is nothing more nor less, than a license, given by a Virginia vassal of the French Emperor to the English nation, authorizing them to destroy the prosperity of New England. This is the grand design and chief expectation of the government. You have drunk, and drunk the cup of vexation to the dregs; you have worn the galling chains of commercial tyranny, till the spasms of phrenzy have shattered your frame—till the gangrene of submission threatens your speedy dissolution. Survey the ruins; contemplate the miseries already produced, only by these preparatory steps to war. Were the continent put up at auction to day, would it yield half the sum which it would the hour before the reign of Mr. Jefferson?

"Have not the general government virtually done all this? Rise in the majesty of your unconquerable strength, [that is, separate the states] break those chains, under which you have sullenly murmured, during the long, long reign of democracy. I entreat you, my beloved friends, seriously to consider the prospects of the country. Let there be no war in your territories: proclaim an honorable neutrality. You do love your country; your children, your privileges, and the temples of your God; then I beseech you by your love of country, by your love of your families; for God's sake, I beseech you, exert every lawful method to extinguish the kindling fires of war; tear yourselves from those [separate the states] who are accomplices in the fatal measure—from those who are covering the land with misery & death!"

Republicans, attend—hear this! This is the language of the English party, the leading federalists. Will you now believe that they are friends to their country, the Constitution and the Union of the states? These style themselves the "disciples of Washington!" What can an individual man do or say more than the good, pious, or impious doctor Parish has done and said, to excite civil war and bloodshed, without taking his gun and destroying the lives of his fellow citizens? He sets on his countrymen to war and fighting, as a hunter sets on his bloodhounds.

Friends to the Constitution and Union of the states! can you sleep any longer? Can you sit easy, and hear one of your fellow citizens exerting all the powers of his mind to misrepresent the measures of the government, the privations we endure, and blackguard and degrade your rulers in the most shameful, indecorous and profane manner? Can you sit still and see your enemies, the friends of England, annihilate your Constitution, separate the states, and bind you down in slavery? Are you willing to have your children and children's children the dupes of English tyrants? You once declared yourselves independent; you fought seven years to confirm that declaration; you framed a Constitution which united the people of these states into one body; you have supported it above thirty years. Are you now ready to relinquish all these blessings, and sink back into a colonial state? Fellow citizens, I am astonished! If you endure these things, never complain after you are bound. Say not one word. Submit to the chains of tyranny with magnanimity, and say, "we have suffered it so to be."

A FEDERALIST.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 15.

From the Western Army.—The following extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city contains the latest authentic information of the movements of the Western Army:

"Chillicothe, Oct. 6, 1812.

Colonel James Dunlap, who returned last evening from St. Mary's, reports, that an express arrived at that place to gen. Harrison from gen. Winchester, urging him to repair immediately to Fort Defiance, that he marched with all expedition at the head of 2500 or 3000 mounted riflemen. The express stated that gen. Winchester was at or near Fort Defiance with about 3000 Ohio and Kentucky volunteers, and that a body of Indians and British, amounting to 2500 or 3000, with 6 pieces of artillery, lay encamped about three miles distance. Winchester was hourly expecting an attack."

This information is corroborative of the information furnished by the following extract from an Ohio paper:

Chillicothe, Oct. 7.

The van guard of the north western army under gen. Winchester, marched some days ago from Fort Wayne for Fort Defiance. It was composed of Payne's brigade of Kentucky volunteers; Garrard's troop of dragoons, and about 400 of the 17th regiment of regulars. They advanced to within three miles of Fort Defiance—and there found, that 3000 British and Indians, with 6 pieces of artillery, had fortified themselves at the fort. Winchester also fortified his camp, and waited for reinforcements."

This information is said to have been communicated to gen. Harrison at St. Mary's by express. He immediately marched for Fort Defiance with 3000 mounted riflemen.

The following extract from a letter from an officer in the army at Fort Wayne is quoted as confirmation of the above; and the article following it under the date of Merdith, fixes the object and nature of the British expedition.

Extract of a letter dated Sept. 8.

"The last news gotten in, that a large body of British regulars and Indians, under the command of Tecumseh [who is a Brigadier General in the British service] were at Fort Defiance on their way to reduce Fort Wayne, from thence to go to Vincennes for the same purpose—whether they have effected their purpose is not known."

Merdith, Sept. 23.

Late from Detroit. Mr. William Magraw arrived here yesterday afternoon from Detroit, which place he left last Saturday afternoon. He states that all the cannon and ammunition taken at Detroit are removed. That Detroit is garrisoned by 100 British regulars, and that there are not more than 50 at Morden. About eight days ago two Indians came into Detroit with a letter, which they found on an express whom they intercepted and killed, and which had been sent by the commander of Fort Wayne to general Harrison, requiring success and stating that his situation was critical. The British commander on the receipt of the letter immediately sent about one thousand Indians, who had arrived at Detroit since its surrender, with a few regulars, to attack the fort; since which time they had not been heard of. The Indians who were at the surrender of Detroit have been almost all sent down to Fort Erie. The British, he states, have no expectation of being able to hold Detroit. The inhabitants of Detroit are in a wretched situation. The savages can no longer be restrained by the British from acts of violence.

Taking the above circumstances together there can be but little doubt that we shall in a few days hear of warm work between our patriotic army under Harrison and the army of the allies (British and Indians). Whether their forces are headed by a British or the Indian general we have not heard; but we doubt not that a good account will be rendered of them if they should be brought to action.

#### CIRCULAR TO COLLECTORS.

Treasury Department,

Comptroller's Office, October, 1812.

SIR—As there is reason to think attempts may be made to evade the provisions of the act of the 6th of July last, to prohibit vessels of the United States from proceeding to or trading with the enemy, I have to call your attention to it with a view to its most vigilant execution.

It is evident from the terms and nature of this act, that one of its chief objects will be in constant danger of frustration unless the attempt to transport grain, flour, or any articles of provision, to Upper or Lower Canada, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, can, in the first instance, be detected. To this effect, you are particularly requested to omit no scrutiny, in the case of every vessel, foreign as well as of the United States, about to leave your district laden with provisions, by which you may be the better enabled to ascertain the genuine character and intention of the voyage; and wherever there is probable cause to suspect a design to violate the law in this respect, of which your sound discretion will always judge, you will lose no time in exercising the power, to seize and stop, given in the third section.

You are addressed upon this point, at this moment, with a view to stimulate your activity towards a strict enforcement of the law, which can only be kept from falling through, in this important particular, by the utmost previous caution.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD RUSH.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 26.

MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS.

Between three & four hundred mounted volunteers have passed through this place within ten days on their way to Vincennes. A gentleman who left Louisville on Sunday states that upwards of 800 had crossed the river. We do not think that it would be any exaggeration to say, that there are between 2 & 3 thousand of this description of troops, now on their way to avenge the late murders in the Illinois territory, exclusive of 1000 who have joined general Harrison—indeed, did the occasion require it, we believe there would be scarcely a male inhabitant left in the state capable of bearing arms. As Kentuckians, we feel proud in contrasting this noble and patriotic conduct with the doings of those traitors in the eastern states who wish to bring about an "honorable peace" by placing those rights & that liberty for which our forefathers so gloriously contended at the footstool of the British monarch. Whilst our brave volunteers are marching to encounter the dangers and privations of war in the cause of our country; a desperate faction in New England, headed by such wretches as Otis, Pickering, &c. is preparing to lift its prismatic hands to strike a blow at its vitals.

Since writing the above, we have been informed that a number of volunteers have returned home. They were informed by gov. Shelby, who is at Louisville, that a greater number had already been accepted than were necessary to effect the objects contemplated.

Among the volunteers from this state, are the following members of congress and members elect:

Samuel Hopkins, Major general—Richard M. Johnson, commanding a battalion of mounted infantry—John Symmes Captain—Wm. P. Buvald, do.—Samuel McKee, Private.—Thomas Montgomery, do.

On Monday the 5th instant, Col. Brady and Lieut. Col. M. Peely, left this place, with 200 regulars for the Northern Army.



## VOLUNTEERS.

Arrived at this place on Saturday the 3d inst. the first company of Baltimore Volunteers, consisting of 114 men, commanded by Capt. Moore. The evening on which they arrived was wet and disagreeable, and no previous arrangements having been made for their encampment, a number of the citizens generously invited to their houses, such as could not be accommodated in the taverns, it was highly gratifying to see the attention paid to this patriotic band: as a further mark of respect, the Republican citizens gave the company a dinner at the house of Mr. John Peters—on Tuesday the company sat down at a sumptuously provided table, after the cloth was removed several patriotic sentiments were given, and while the generous wine sparkled in the glass, the more generous and patriotic love of country glowed in every bosom, we can truly say it was a feast of reason and a flow of soul. This day we understand the Company will resume its march to join the frontier army, we feel confident they will do honor to their country and themselves, and every patriotic citizen wishes them a pleasant march, a successful campaign, a glorious victory.

*Car. Gaz.*

To the mounted Volunteers of Kentucky Gentlemen—I have been requested by Governor Harrison to take the command of you. I will do so with pleasure, if I shall meet your approbation; if however, you prefer any other as your commander, I shall not pretend to interfere with your wishes.

I have this moment returned from the army at Piqua, and know that Gov. Harrison has serious apprehensions for the safety of Fort Harrison and Vincennes. The former place is now surrounded by Indians. Every friend to his country will hasten there to save the inhabitants of the frontier—On the 18th day of this month at Louisville, will rendezvous all the mounted men that intend to serve their country; if they cannot bring provision with them they shall be furnished here and at Vincennes.

G. R. C. FLOYD,  
Major 4th regt. U. S. Infantry.  
Sept. 12 1812.

Extract from Albany Oct. 11, received by the Steam Boat.

"It is reported and believed that, all the troops at Greenbush will move for the frontiers to-morrow morning—whether they go west or north I know not. A regiment, consisting of about 800 men, left Greenbush for Plattsburg yesterday. Something is to be done, and that shortly. God grant that our arms be successful."

*Columbian.*

Recruiting.—On the march of the U. S. light dragoons last week, they halted a few hours at the encampment at the arsenal at Bergen, when nine of the militia stationed there enlisted into the corps, and proceeded immediately on with the troops.

Another troop of regular horse crossed from Jersey to this place on Sunday evening on their way to the northward.

## FROM THE WESTERN SPECTATOR of Oct. 8.

The following is extracted from a letter dated

"St. Mary's Sept. 27.

"Gen. Winchester and staff are now at Fort Defiance, where we expect we shall march in a couple of days. A number of waggons moved yesterday for that place escorted by 700 Kentucky volunteers, who are to open a road in a direct line from this. Two hundred packhorses laden with flour started this morning. Indians are frequently seen lurking about here who fly at the sight of a soldier."

## MARYLAND ELECTION.

From the election returns already before us, it is fully ascertained that federalism has this year completely succeeded in Maryland. The cause of so sudden a change in the political character of the state, can scarcely be accounted for, but we presume it may be attributed principally to Hull's disgraceful surrender; the misrepresentation of the "Baltimore mob," and the terrifying light in which the war has been represented to the people by the federalists & Tories. Another reason may be assigned for their triumph, which, though chargeable to the republican party alone, is equally true. The inactivity of the republicans this fall has been unparadiseable and unparalleled, the natural consequence of which, has universally been, certain defeat. The federalists and Tories have been active and vigilant; and if we may venture to judge from some circumstances which have come to our own knowledge, no means have been left unpractised, however corrupt and dishonorable to influence & mislead the people; to paralyze the efforts of the republicans and render them but too easy a prey to their adversaries. However, the triumph of federalism in this state can be but temporary; our Senate is republican; no serious danger can therefore be apprehended from any pernicious laws that might otherwise be enacted, and one year's drilling under federal banners will teach us circumspection and diligence, when we will again rise, like Antaeus, revived and invigorated, to resume our legitimate predominance in the councils of the state.

*Ad Rep.*

In the Trenton Federalist of 21, 1806. Messrs. Madison, Monroe, and Clinton are mentioned as Candidates for the Presidency, and this remark is added—*"should Dr. Witt Clinton succeed, THE DEVIL AND ALL WILL BE PRO-*

**MOTED.**—This Declaration of the Federalists accounts for the zeal with which certain Federalists advocate the election of Mr. CLINTON!

*Tren. True Amer.*

Fifteen Fine Glass blowers, arrived at New York on the 8th inst. from Germany, intending to establish their business in this country.

*Lynx.*

Appointment by the Governor and Council of Maryland, October 10, 1812.

Theodorick Bland, Esq. Associate Judge of sixth judicial district, vice Thomas Jones, (deceased.)

NICHOLAS PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

## THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 20, 1812.

Ches. Town, Sept. 28, 1812.

DEAR SIR, As the Upper District of Kent county was not represented at the meeting of the several Electoral Committees for this District, it has been suggested by a number of our republican friends in this county, that it would be proper to call the committee together again, in order that a full and fair expression of the sentiments of the whole District may be had on the nomination of the candidate.

Through you, as the Chairman of those committees, I beg leave to inform them that this measure has my cordial approbation; and I have no doubt that the person who shall be selected by you at your future meeting will receive the undivided support of the Democratic Republicans of the district. Should your choice again fall on me, I pledge myself to vote for J. MADISON and E. GERRY.

I am, with much respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
THOMAS WORRELL.  
Robt. Emory, Esq. Chairman of the Electoral Committee.

CHURCH-HILL, Oct. 10, 1812.

In consequence of the above letter, the several committees from Kent and Queen Ann's counties were notified by Robert Emory, Esq. to meet on this day, at this place, for the purpose of selecting a suitable character to be supported by the Democratic Republicans of this district, composed of the above counties, as an Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States. The following gentlemen were present, viz: from Kent county—Messrs. William Farrell, Benj. Massey, William F. Gleaves, Joseph Cox, and John Campbell; from Queen Ann's county—Messrs. Robert Emory, Robert Stephens, George Palmer, and William Chambers.

The committee then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate, agreeably to the object of the meeting—Whereupon it was Resolved, That THOMAS WORRELL, Esq. be recommended to the Democratic Republicans of Kent and Queen Ann's counties, as a suitable person to be supported as an Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States, at the next election; and that this committee do hereby pledge themselves to use all constitutional and honorable means to secure the election of the said Thomas Worrell.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Republican Star, at Easton, and Baltimore democratic papers.

ROBT. EMORY, Chair'n.  
Wm. F. GLEAVES, Sec'y.

From the Aurora.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

We have received some uplandings and reproaches, and not a little of abuse, for not taking a more vigorous part in the Election; to our perpetual censors we would recommend Judge Peters's story and adage—"Let very well alone." We shall, however, state our opinion of the results, which we have no doubt of:

Madison, Clinton, Federal Federal certain uncertain.			
N. Hampshire,	8	0	0
Vermont,	8	0	0
Massachusetts,	0	0	22
Connecticut,	0	0	9
Rhode Island,	0	0	4
New York,	0	29	0
New Jersey,	8	0	0
Pennsylvania,	25	0	0
Delaware,	0	0	4
Maryland,	6	5	0
Virginia,	25	0	0
N. Carolina,	15	0	0
S. Carolina,	11	0	0
Georgia,	8	0	0
Tennessee,	8	0	0
Kentucky,	12	0	0
Ohio,	8	0	0
Louisiana,	3	0	0
	145	34	22
	73		73

Maj. for Madison 72

The following is the representation of Maryland in the Thirtieth Congress.

Americans. ANTI-American.  
Samuel Ringgold, A. C. Hanson,  
Alexander McKim, C. Goldsborough,  
Nicholas R. Moore, Philip Stewart.  
Dr. Joseph Kent,  
Stevenson Archer,  
Robert Wright.

[Sun.]

## OUR LITTLE SQUADRON.

On Thursday noon, the President, Commodore Rogers; the United States, Commodore Detur; and the Congress, Capt. Smith; got under way from their anchorage opposite the town, and stood out to sea with a fair and fine weather—the Argus with her "hundred eyes," preceded them. It was a novel and animating sight to our citizens, thousands of whom crowded the wharves and covered the hills and houses, and followed with their good wishes this promising germ of our future greatness. While the squadron has lain in Boston Harbor, not one disagreeable occurrence has arisen among the sailors and inhabitants—all has been harmony and good humor. When these fine ships were sailing majestically past the town, a body of troops, consisting of two regiments of infantry under Cols. Osgood and Messenger, a battalion of artillery under Major Parker, and one of cavalry under Maj. Quin, which had been previously inspected by Maj. Tilden, and reviewed by Brig. Gen. Wells, accompanied by Gen. Boyd of the United States army, were parading on the common & marching through town. So that the 8th of October afforded the inhabitants of Boston a brilliant martial spectacle by land and sea. Let us only bury little party-bickering, local prejudices, and throw off all foreign partialities and rally round the standard of our government, and we may set at defiance all the foes of the world. May Heaven kindly foster these germs of our future greatness!

*Boston Patriot.*

Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1812.

C. A. Stranahan passed through this village on Wednesday week, at the head of 600 fine volunteers, and was joined here with about 500 drafted militia from Cortlandt, Broome and Chenango counties. On Thursday Col. Milton from Virginia past here with 500 regulars. Friday two companies of artillery past here carrying 4 field pieces, from Baltimore and Philadelphia. On Sunday 1000 regulars arrived here, placed their tents & tarried till Tuesday morning, when they again commenced their march in high spirits and flying colors. Tuesday morning a volunteer company of light infantry passed by here from Cherry Valley: they were in complete uniform, and in good spirits—they made a very handsome appearance. The whole number of regular troops and militia, that have gone through here within a week is not far from three thousand. There were sixty men from Otsego in Col. Stranahan's regiment, who volunteered their services, that was upwards of fifty years old, "and have once seen war."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability to the Editor of the Weekly Register, dated ALBANY, October 8.

The warlike preparations on the extensive frontier of this state, are in a state of great activity; & from the vast quantity of ordnance, ammunition and other stores which have been lately forwarded, and the marching of troops for various quarters in the west and north, I anticipate an attack upon our hostile neighbour in some of his strong holds, before the commencement of winter. A gallant band of sailors and marines are now on their march towards the Lakes, some of whom must have arrived at their destination. The sailors have all volunteered for this particular service, and are under the superior command of Capt. Chambray. The country may be assured that its flag will never be disgraced when committed to the hands of so intrepid an officer and so brave a crew as he commands.

On our frontier from Black Rock on Lake Erie to Fort Niagara on Lake Ontario, there are now about 7000 troops, one half regulars. At Oswego, Sackett's Harbor and Ogdensburg, our force may be estimated at 4 or 5000 more, and the army under Gen. Bloomfield at Plattsburg exceeds 5000, and daily receiving an accession of numbers. Every thing indicates a speedy attack, and the bosom of every American who feels for his country as he ought, swells with the proud hope that the multiplied wrongs which we have borne from the hostile attacks of an unprovoked enemy will be amply atoned for on his own territory.

Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, with two 74 gun ships and an armed brig, reached Halifax on the 27th ult. It is said that he is not possessed of those diplomatic powers with which busy rumor had clothed him.

Our readers will scarcely credit the fact, that some of our most popular federal prints are so lost to reason—their feelings of humanity so much blunted or totally stifled by their animosity to their government, that they defend the employment of the Indians by the British in the business of murdering and murdering the defenceless inhabitants of our frontiers. Such however is the fact, and painful as it is to record it, it ought to be known, that whilst the British are defended in every thing, the patriotic exertions of the West, are in the same quarter related with sneers, almost with wishes for their defeat. The man who can elicit amusement from British foray or Indian massacre—who can smile at the wounds his country may receive—  
"Is fit for treason, stratagem, and spoil."  
"Let no such man be trusted."

## JAMES MADISON.

Men of great minds, when they enter into public life, bargain for the calumnies of demagogues. The purest morality, the greatest benevolence, and the most brilliant understanding, are no assurance of exemption from detraction. The poison of envy, the sly implacability of malice, and the loud and hateful howl of disappointed ambition, are always visible and audible in the sphere of a great political luminary. JAMES MADISON has been for thirty years a statesman, an honor to his country, and an ornament to the human race. He was introduced into public life in the memorable year of 1777. At that period he was a member of the Virginia Convention; in 1779 a member of Congress; in 1784 a member of the Virginia Assembly; in 1785 a delegate in the same body by re-election;—subsequently a member of the illustrious Convention that framed our Constitution; re-elected a member of the old Congress; a member of the Virginia Convention that ratified the Constitution; a member of the first House of Representatives under the new Constitution; again a member of the Virginia Assembly; next a Secretary of State; and finally President of the United States. Such is the man who is attempted to be shorn of his beams of glory by Mr. Randolph, a pigny in politics, whose capacity is declamation, whose energy is passion, whose patriotism is discord, and whose soul is convulsed like the bowels of Vesuvius:—Mr. Randolph, an individual who assumes perfection, spurns all auxiliary aid, and swelling in political arithmetic, would persuade us that he is the unit, and the ten, and the hundred, and the thousand and the tens of thousands! There is no boundary to the vanity of egotism when the nerves of the brain are too feeble for the pulsations of the heart—when hum in pride is too potent for human reason, the mind of man becomes the organ of a thousand wild and extravagant notions. Happy would it be were they always as harmless as those of Ophelia with her rue. In the case of Mr. Randolph the discord of harsh sounds betrays his intellectual approximation to total distraction. Extremely plain in his costume, frugal in his mode of living, with a heart in which the thirst of power never created a pang, and verging to the wane of life, Mr. Madison has been accused of being under abstrusest the policy of the temporers or the French. His accusers are mad, or they are knaves. What has been the glory of Madison's life?—He has eminently assisted in forming and establishing a free constitution of government; he has spoken and written ably and successfully in defence of republican institutions; to have been placed by the unthought suffrages of a free and enlightened people, at the head of the Executive Department. What could induce him to obscure the lustre of his home-made? Neither Dictator, nor Prince, nor Royal Crown, nor imperial flattery, nor imperial power, could, for an instant, sway him from the honorable career of his youth, nor from that devotion to liberty which is dear and precious to his heart. Let us then scatur contempt over the creatures who turn to destroy the man whose virtues render more conspicuous and odious the scandalous vices of his calumniators.

## A CARD.

The Officers and Soldiers of the company of Athenian Mechanic Volunteers, now stationed at the Narrows, acknowledge with gratitude a liberal and very acceptable donation of vegetables of different kinds, tea, sugar, coffee, butter, &c. from a number of gentlemen of Athens, for which they return them their very sincere thanks.

*N. Y. Col.*

Why have the Virginia Federalists passed by in silence their old candidate, Gen. C. C. Pinckney? Their desertion of him at this period, argues very much in his favor. We suspect he is no American Federalist, and is not prepared to go all lengths with the Essex Junto, and their miserable followers.

*Fitchburg Repub.*

## FOR THE STAR.

It is a fact, known to many of the people of this country, that at the late election many persons, in each district, voted illegally: some of them had not resided in the county the time required by law—many of them were not of age. It is hoped that the bustle and zeal of the moment, and the importunities of the known ones hurried the young men into this act, the immorality of which they had not contemplated, and for which they may be forgiven. For those of mature age, there can be no apology. They must have adopted the demoralizing doctrine that "there is no such principle as political honesty." Mr. Smith, I am a plain man, and unskilled in matters of controversy, but I beg leave to ask, through your extensively circulating paper, the man who first expressed, and every man who holds this opinion, whether he who would cheat for his party, would not lie, or defame his neighbor, if his interest were to be promoted, his faults concealed, or his hatred gratified by it? I would too express the decided opinion, that this hard doctrine is not likely to be adopted by any but the most profligate and abandoned—men who never having cultivated a religious principle, nor practised one moral virtue, and dead to all the restraints of honor and conscience, make the law of the land their only guide. But let such be admonished that there is a law to punish those who vote illegally: that at the next election there will be a strict watch kept in every district of the county, to detect frauds of this sort; that a grand jury will bring to justice all who violate the law will punish, and that the names of those who cannot be punished will be published.

A VETERAN OF TALBOT COUNTY.  
October 16, 1812.

## VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived in the sound, on her way to New York, the very fast sailing pilot boat schooner Meteor, in 28 days from Nant. By her the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a regular file of Paris papers to the 7th September inclusive, containing London news of the 27th August, and French Bulletins from the 16th to the 14th, of which we have given a brief outline.

No change had taken place favorable to American affairs. The French have burnt the town of Smolensk. No general battle had been fought between them and the Russians. The defeat of the French in Spain is not noticed in the papers.

The Meteor brings dispatches for government from our Minister in Paris.

French Bulletin.—The tenth Bulletin of the Grand Army is dated from Vitepsk the 31st July. It mentions that the Emperor of Russia and the Grand Duke Constantine had quitted the army and had reached St. Petersburg. It gives a detail of several skirmishes at Obozno, in which the Russians lost 100 pieces of cannon, 20 wagons of provisions, 1500 prisoners, and from 5 to 6000 men killed and wounded: on the part of the French 250 killed and 900 wounded.

The eleventh Bulletin is dated from the same place, August 4th, and contains little more than the positions of the army at that time. The 12th announces briefly the capture of Dunabourg by Gen. Richard, in which place he found only twenty pieces of cannon, the rest having been carried off by the Russians.

The two succeeding Bulletins, which conclude the series of them in Paris papers, are from Smolensk, which is represented as being one of the finest cities in Russia, and dated the 21st and 23d of August. They contain the disposition of the army, the head quarters of which were still at Vitepsk, and a relation of several skirmishes, in which the French are represented as uniformly successful.

With the exception of what relates to the operations of the French army, as detailed in the bulletins, and which should be received with considerable allowance, the papers we have received, although so late as the 6th of Sept, from Paris, contain no political or commercial circumstance worthy of a translation.

## [ANTICIPATED]

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday morning, arrived at this port, the ship Lucia, from London, and 45 days from Plymouth.

By this arrival the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have been favored with London papers to the 31st of August inclusive, from which the following articles are copied:

London, August 29.

Despatches of great importance were this day sent off from Lord Castlereagh's office for America. They will be conveyed from Falmouth in the Swiftsure packet, which is fitted up as a flag of truce, her guns and ammunition having been landed.

We have reason to believe that the Swiftsure will carry out a calm, dispassionate, and yet dignified remonstrance to the American government on the subject of the line of policy which has guided their Councils for these several years, in defiance of all the principles by which upright governments ought to be regulated in the present awful circumstances of the world. America must dissolve her connexion with France, and make common cause with the high spirited nations who are daily pouring forth their blood and treasure for the common interest of the world!—These are not times for tolerating neutrality—Delenda Carthago! France must be laid prostrate, or there will be no peace for the world; nor ought those Statesmen who hold the destinies of mankind at their beck to be scrupulous in their choice of the weapons with which her downfall is to be accomplished. We are for carrying the war into the very bowels of the land. We should rejoice to see the whole Coast of France lined with flying expeditions from England, which should strike a perpetual terror into the breasts of the cannibals who submit to the monstrous system which Bonaparte has established. We know that there are men, easy and good men too, who will tell us that the peaceable & unoffending inhabitants of France would thus suffer for the injuries of their ruler. But we are bold enough to deny that there can be such persons as "peaceable and unoffending inhabitants," while they submit to the sway of such an atrocious despot; for it is by their sufferance that the miscreant is enabled to lead his devastating legions into the midst of other countries.

From a memorandum of the description and strength of the French allied army, which is given at the end of the Twelfth Bulletin, it appears that the whole effective force acting against Russia is 687,000 men. In the year 1806 the French Army effective was estimated at 467,000.

The system we are recommending is not chimerical. The immortal Nelson (the soundness of whose judgment was never questioned) formed a high estimate of the consequences which might be expected to flow from its adoption. Sir Home Popham, another very gallant and distinguished officer, now actively employed in Spain, on some like the service now pointed out, we know to be a warm advocate for a perseverance in the same vigorous system.

It was a favorite idea with these great men, and repeatedly suggested to ministers, that not a single inhabitant of the French coast, of any age or sex, should be permitted to enjoy an hour's repose, by night or by day, if a gun could be brought to bear upon their towns and villages. This, to little minds, may appear a barbarous mode of carrying on war, but a different view will be taken of it by enlightened men. However the crimes of nations be punished—but by the inflictions of vengeance by other nations?

By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas information has been received that a number of individuals, who have deserted from the Army of the United States, have become sensible of their offences, and desirous of returning to their duty:

A full pardon is hereby granted and approved to each and all such individuals, as shall, within four months from the date hereof, surrender themselves to the commanding officer of any military post within the U. States, or the Territories thereof.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington the eighth day of October, A. D. 1812, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty seventh.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,  
JAS. MONROE,  
Secretary of State.

## PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

In the City and County of Philadelphia, the Democratic Ticket, succeeded throughout by upwards of 100 votes.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Esq. is authorized to receive monies due to the Editor of the Star for Queen Ann's county, on whom delinquents are desired to call.

## VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

On TUESDAY the 3d of November, will be disposed of at public sale, on the premises, All that valuable property at Easton Point, at present in the occupation of Capt. Samuel Thomas, consisting of a very comfortable and convenient Dwelling House, Kitchen, Office, Stables, Blacksmith's Shop, Gunpowder, and Wharf, all in good repair.

For three thousand dollars of the purchase money, the purchaser may have a considerable credit, by taking up the subscriber's note at Bank for this sum: for the balance three notes of equal value, negotiable at the Farmers Bank in Easton, payable in sixty, ninety, and one hundred and twenty days, with two approved endorers, will be taken. Possession will be given the 1st of January next. A plot of the property will be exhibited, and the title explained on the day of sale.

JAMES EARLE.  
october 20—3

## LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery—

Will be sold at the Court House in Cambridge, on the 18th day of November next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, the tract of land on which Woolold Stewart now lives, being part of a tract of land called Fisher's Chance, situate on Black Water River, Dorchester county, containing about 260 acres. There are on the premises a two story dwelling house, (20 feet by 42) with barns, stables, and out houses necessary for farming. The terms of sale, Cash.

JAMES BOYLE, Trustee.  
october 20—5

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at public auction on the premises, on Tuesday the 8th day of December next, at 12 o'clock—

All that dwelling house, water grist mill, and tract or parcel of land, situate & lying in S. Milford Hundred, Cecil county, called George S. Daggle's Defiance, containing about twenty acres, more or less—being the estate late of HYLAN HENDRICKSON, deceased. The property is very advantageously situated, and would be a very valuable seat for a manufacturing establishment. The premises can be viewed at any time previous to sale, on application to Donald Tyson, the present tenant, who will shew the same. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser give bonds with approved security to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money with interest, within one year from the day of sale; upon payment whereof, a good and sufficient deed will be then executed by the Trustee for the said premises.

JOHN NOWLAND, Trustee.  
october 20—3

## NOTICE.

The creditors of the above mentioned Hylan Hendrickson are hereby notified to exhibit their claims against the said Hylan Hendrickson, duly proved, into the Chancery Office, within six months from the day of sale here mentioned.

JOHN NOWLAND, Trustee.  
Cecil county, 20th oct.—3

## JONATHAN GAREY.

Has just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of GROCERIES, Which he will sell on the lowest terms for Cash. october 20—3

## TO THE CITIZENS

OF KENT AND QUEEN ANN'S COUNTIES, Comprising the 7th Electoral District for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Through the medium of the Star, I take the liberty of informing my friends and the public in general, that I offer myself as a Candidate for Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States—and I do assure the public that should I meet with their support, I pledge myself to vote for De Witt Clinton as President of the United States.

WILLIAM P. RIDGWAY.

Centreville, Queen Ann's county, October 20—5

## THOMAS FOUNTAIN.

(CITIZEN OF CAROLINE COUNTY.)— Declares himself as an Elector for the next President. Mr. Clinton, I say, will be my choice. If the public should be so obliging as to elect me as their Elector, I will serve them with all the trust they put in me.

THOS. FOUNTAIN.  
october 20—2

## EDUCATION.

The Newark Academy will be opened for the reception of Scholars on Monday, the 12th inst. The Latin and Greek Languages, Grammar, History, Mathematics, Geography, the use of the Globes, &c. will be attentively taught in this institution. The Rev. Andrew K. Russell has had charge of the Academy for the last year, and will continue his superintendence; and from the proficiency evinced by the students at their late examinations, which was equally honorable to themselves and their teachers, the Trustees are warranted in assuring the public that Mr. Russell and the gentleman employed as an assistant are fully qualified for the performance of all these duties that are demanded by their situation. The morality and healthfulness of Newark, in connection with reasonable price of boarding, in addition with the character and qualifications of the Professor in the Academy, make it a desirable place as one of the most eligible for the Education and moral improvement of their children and wards.

By order of the Board of Trustees,  
J. H. BLACK.  
New Castle, October 6, 1812.



**LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.**



(BY AUTHORITY.)

**AN ACT**  
Providing for the government of the territory of Missouri.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the territory heretofore called Louisiana shall hereafter be called Missouri, and that the temporary government of the territory of Missouri shall be organized and administered in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall reside in the said territory; he shall hold his office during the term of three years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall be commander in chief of the militia of the said territory; he shall have power to appoint and commission all officers civil and of the militia, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, which shall be established by law; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; he shall have power to grant pardons for offences against the said territory, and reprieves for those against the United States, until the decision of the President of the United States thereon shall be made known; he shall have power on extraordinary occasions to convene the general assembly, and he shall ex-officio be superintendent of Indian affairs.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a secretary whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall reside in the said territory; it shall be his duty, under the direction of the governor, to record and preserve all the proceedings and papers of the executive, and all the acts of the general assembly, and to transmit authentic copies of the same every six months to the President of the United States. In case of a vacancy of the office of governor, the government of the said territory shall be executed by the secretary.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power shall be vested in a general assembly, which shall consist of the governor, a legislative council and an house of representatives. The general assembly shall have power to make laws in all cases, both civil and criminal, for the good government of the people of the said territory, not repugnant to or inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States; and shall have power to establish inferior courts, and to prescribe their jurisdiction and duties; to define the powers and duties of justices of the peace and other civil officers in the said territory, and to regulate and fix the fees of office, and to ascertain and provide for the payment of the same, and for all other services rendered to the said territory, under the authority thereof. All bills having passed by a majority in the house of representatives, and by a majority in the legislative council, shall be referred to the governor his assent, but no bill or legislative act whatever shall be of any force without his approbation.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the legislative council shall consist of nine members to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States, and five of them shall be a quorum. The members of the legislative council shall be nominated and appointed in the manner following: as soon as representatives shall be elected, they shall be convened by the governor as hereafter prescribed, and when met, shall nominate eighteen persons, residents in the said territory one year preceding their nomination, holding no office of profit under the territory or the United States, the office of justice of the peace excepted, and each possessing in his own right two hundred acres of land therein, and return the names to the President of the United States, nine of whom the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid; and when a vacancy shall happen in the legislative council, by death or removal from office, the house of representatives shall nominate two persons qualified as aforesaid for each vacancy, and return their names to the President of the United States, one of whom he, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term: and every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the legislative council, the house of representatives shall nominate eighteen persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to the President of the United States, nine of whom shall be appointed and commissioned as aforesaid, to serve as members of the legislative council five years, if not sooner removed. No person shall be a member of the legislative council who hath not attained to the age of twenty-five years.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the house of representatives shall be composed of members elected every second year by the people of the said territory, to serve for two years. Two every five hundred free white male inhabitants there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free white male inhabitants shall the right of representation increase until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five, after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the general assembly. No person shall be eligible or qualified to be a representative, who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-one years, and who shall not have resided in the territory one year next preceding the day of election, and who shall not be a freholder within the county in which he may be elected; and no person holding an office under the United States, or an office of profit under the territory shall be a representative. In case of vacancy by death, resignation, removal or otherwise of a representative, the governor shall issue a writ to the county, wherever vacancy may be as aforesaid, to elect another person to serve the residue of the term. That all free white male citizens of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, who have resided in the said territory twelve months next preceding an election, and who shall have paid a territorial or county tax, assessed at least six months previous thereto, shall be entitled to vote for representatives to the general assembly of the said territory.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That in order to carry the same into operation, the governor of the said territory shall cause to be elected three representatives, and for that purpose shall proceed as circumstances may require, to lay off the parts of the said territory, to which the Indians have been extinguished, into convenient counties on or before the first Monday in October next, and give notice thereof throughout the same, and shall appoint the most convenient time and place within the each of the said counties for holding the elections, and shall nominate a proper officer or officers to preside at and conduct the same, and to return to him the names of the persons who shall have been elected. All subsequent elections shall be regulated by the general assembly, and the number of representatives shall be determined and the apportionment made in the manner herein before prescribed.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the representatives elected as aforesaid, shall be convened by the governor in the town of St. Louis on the first Monday in December next; and the first general assembly shall be convened by the governor, as soon as may be convenient, at St. Louis, after the members of the legislative council shall be appointed and commissioned. The general

assembly shall meet once in each year, at St. Louis, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December annually, unless they shall by law appoint a different day. The legislative council and house of representatives, when assembled, shall each choose a speaker and its officers, and determine the rules of its proceedings. Each house shall sit on its own adjournments from day to day. Neither house shall, during its session, without consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, nor to any other place than that where the two houses shall be sitting. The members of the general assembly shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all and every free white male person who on the twentieth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and three, was an inhabitant of the territory of Louisiana, and all free white male citizens of the United States who, since the twentieth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and three, emigrated, or who hereafter may emigrate to the said territory, being otherwise qualified according to the provisions of this act, shall be capable to hold any office of honor, trust or profit, in the said territory, under the United States, or under the said territory, and to vote for members of the general assembly, and to delegate to Congress during the temporary government provided for by this act.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the judicial power shall be vested in a superior court, and in inferior courts and justices of the peace. The judges of the superior court and justices of the peace shall hold their offices for the term of four years, unless sooner removed; the superior court shall consist of three judges who shall reside in the said territory; one two of which shall constitute a court; the superior court shall have jurisdiction in all criminal cases, and exclusive jurisdiction in all those that are capital, and original and appellate jurisdiction in all civil cases of the value of one hundred dollars; the said judges shall hold their courts at such times and places as shall be prescribed by the general assembly. The sessions of the superior and inferior courts shall continue until all the business depending shall be disposed of, or for such time as shall be prescribed by the general assembly. The superior and inferior courts shall respectively appoint their clerks, who shall be commissioned by the governor and shall hold their offices during the temporary government of the said territory, unless sooner removed by the court.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That all free white male persons of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided one year in the said territory, and are not disqualified by any legal proceeding, shall be qualified to serve as grand or petit jurors in the courts of the said territory; and they shall, until the general assembly thereof shall otherwise direct, be selected in such manner as the said courts shall respectively prescribe, so as to be most conducive to an impartial trial, and least burthensome to the inhabitants of the said territory.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the governor, secretary and judges of the territory of Missouri, authorized by this act, and all general officers of the militia, during the temporary government thereof, shall be appointed and commissioned by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and the governor, secretary and judges shall respectively receive for their services the compensations established by law, to be paid quarterly out of the treasury of the United States; the governor, secretary, judges, members of the legislative council, members of the house of representatives, justices of the peace, and all other officers, civil and military, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, shall take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States, and for the faithful discharge of the duties of their office; the governor before a judge of the supreme or a district court of the United States, or a judge of the said territory; the secretary and judges before the governor; the members of the legislative council and house of representatives before a judge of the said territory; and the justices of the peace and all other officers before such person as the governor shall appoint and direct.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the citizens of the said territory entitled to vote for representatives to the general assembly thereof, shall, at the time of electing their representatives to the said general assembly, also elect one delegate from the said territory to the Congress of the United States; and the delegate so elected shall possess the same powers, shall have the same privileges and compensation for his attendance in Congress, and for going to and returning from the same, as heretofore have been granted to and provided for a delegate from any territory of the United States.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the people of the said territory shall always be entitled to a proportionate representation in the general assembly; to judicial proceedings according to the common law and the laws and usages in force in this said territory; to the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus. In all criminal cases the trial shall be by jury of good and lawful men of the vicinage. All persons shall be bailable unless for capital offences where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by judgment of his peers and the law of the land. If the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation to take the property of any person, or demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. No express fact law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be made. No law shall be made which shall any person under restraint, burthen or disability, on account of his religious opinions, professions or mode of worship, in which he shall be free to maintain his own, and not burthened for those of another. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be encouraged and provided for from the public lands of the United States in the said territory, in such manner as Congress may deem expedient.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the general assembly shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulation Congress may find necessary to make for securing the title in the bona fide purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on the property of the United States. The lands of non-resident proprietors shall never be taxed higher than those of residents. The Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and the navigable waters flowing into them, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free to the people of the said territory and to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, duty or impost therefor.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That the laws and regulations in force in the territory of Louisiana, at the commencement of this act, and not inconsistent with the provisions of thereof, shall continue in force until altered, modified or repealed by the general assembly. And it is hereby declared that this act shall not be construed to vacate the commission of any officer in the said territory, acting under the authority of the United States, but that every such commission shall be and continue in full force as if this act had not been made. And so much of an act, entitled "An act further providing for the government of the territory of Louisiana," approved on the third day of March,

one thousand eight hundred and five, and so much of an act, entitled "An act for erecting Louisiana in two territories and providing for the temporary government thereof," approved the twenty-sixth of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, as is repugnant to this act, shall from and after the first Monday in December next be repealed. On which first Monday in December next this act shall commence and have full force, Provided, so much of it as requires the governor of said territory to perform certain duties previous to the said first Monday in December next shall be in force from the passage thereof.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
Wm. H. CRAWFORD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
June 8, 1812.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To authorize the President of the United States to ascertain and designate certain boundaries.  
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the surveyor general, under the direction of the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby authorized and required, (as soon as the consent of the Indians can be obtained) to cause to be surveyed, marked and designated, so much of the western and northern boundaries of the state of Ohio, which have not already been ascertained, as divides said state from the Territories of Indiana and Michigan, agreeably to the boundaries as established by the act, entitled "an act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory north west of the river Ohio to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes," passed April thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and two; and to cause to be made a plat or plan of so much of that boundary line as runs from the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie, particularly noting the place where the said line intersects the margin of said Lake, and to return the same when made to Congress: Provided, That the whole expense shall not exceed five dollars for every mile that shall be actually surveyed and marked, which shall be paid out of the monies appropriated for defraying the expense of surveying the public lands.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
Wm. H. CRAWFORD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
May 20, 1812.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

NOTICE.

I hereby forward all Custom-House officers to grant papers in my name for the Schooner called the *Welcome Return*, of Vienna, about 23 tons burthen—I also forward all persons from furnishing any rigging, or any other repairs on the said vessel, on my credit.

JACOB KIRWAN.

Somerset county, Oct. 6—4

WANTED

TO HIRE BY THE YEAR.  
A Negro Woman well recommended, and acquainted with cooking, washing, ironing, &c. For such, liberal wages will be given. Apply to the Editor.

august 11—m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

The partnership heretofore existing, under the firm of *Sherwood & Jeffers*, is this day dissolved in consequence of the death of *Matthew Jeffers*. All persons having claims against the late firm, are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement: And all persons indebted as above, are requested to make payment to the surviving partner.

JOHN W. SHERWOOD.

8th mo. 18th, 1812.

P. S. The subscriber takes the liberty to inform the public, that he still continues to carry on the Hating Business at the old stand, having a large stock of Furs on hand—he solicits the continuance of the favors of his friends and the public.

J. W. S.

8th mo. (august) 25—m

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Eastern, Md.

October 1st, 1812.

B. Matthias Bordley  
Isaac Bowdle  
Benjamin Benny  
S. G. Bordley  
Wm. Bryan  
Lewis Bush—4  
James Brown  
Kato Black  
Richard I. Barrow  
Mary Blake

C. Isaac P. Cox  
Thomas Cockey—2  
James Cockeys  
D. Grafton Duval  
Richard Demay  
Wm. Dority

E. Richard Edgar  
Rev. John Emory  
F. Walter Fountain  
Thomas Ford  
Wm. Farlow—2  
Alex. Flynn

G. Charles Goldsborough—3  
Charles Goldsborough  
H. John Higgins, jr.  
Thomas Hans  
Geo. R. Hayward

I. Catharine Ingram  
J. Isaac Johnson  
John Johnson  
October 6—3

K. Rev. James Kemp  
David Kerr, jr.  
Nicholas Kellum  
L. Corbin Lee  
M. Wm. M. Maynadier  
N. Henry Nicols  
Joseph Newnam  
O. Henry Ozman  
P. James Parsley—3  
Henry Parrott  
Wm. Parrott  
Joel Page  
Elizabeth Price  
Samuel W. Polk

R. John Ruth—2  
Charlotte Redue  
Elizabeth Robson  
Henry Right  
S. James Saunders  
Nicholas Small  
Joseph Stangaster  
Elijah Spence

T. Anna M. Tighman  
Joshua Tiggart  
Ann B. Troth  
Samuel Troth  
Ann Thomas  
W. B. Wilton  
Rachel B. Wilton  
Dr. Thomas Willson

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, near Salisbury, on Easter Sunday, March 29th, 1812, a mulatto man named *Moses*, about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of thin visage, bushy head of hair; a very sensible fellow to talk with, shuts one eye in conversation. Took with him a suit of home made striped Virginia cloth, old great coat drab colour, new felt hat; but it is likely he has changed his clothing, as he is an artful fellow. He was raised in Dorchester county, and likely is most of his time there, as he has a mother in that county, if not lately deceased. He was purchased of Mr. Harry Smith, (in Dorchester county, living on Nanticoke river, below Vienna,) twenty two years ago. Whoever takes up the said fellow and brings him home to his owner, or secures him in any jail so that I get him, shall be entitled to the above reward; if taken up out of the county where he belongs, or twenty dollars if taken up in Somerset county, and brought home to his master.

THOMAS BYRD, Sen'r.

June 6—m

**LIST OF LETTERS**

Remaining in the Post Office, Centreville, Md.

1st October, 1812.

B. Charles C. Brown  
James Booker  
Tobias Burke  
John S. Blunt  
Ann Browne  
Sarah Blake  
Serre Busick—3  
Mrs. Ann Betton

C. Wm. Cannon  
Edward Clayton  
John Clements  
Robert Carson

D. James Dawson  
James Duhamell  
E. Miss Anna M. Emory  
Samuel Elliott—2

F. Geo. Finley  
H. Anna M. Hammond  
Mrs. Holmes  
John Hesse  
Miss Mary Harrison  
Edward Harris  
Charlotte E. Harrison  
John Hammond  
Clayton & Randall

J. Philip Johns  
K. Wm. P. Kennard—2  
Joseph Kennard  
Joshua Kennard, jr.  
John Knotts—2  
October 13—3

L. James Lee—x  
Alexander Lang  
Wm. Lofe  
Thomas Lowman  
Isaac Lee  
Corbin Lee

M. Thomas M'Cosh  
James Meridith  
N. John Meavit  
P. Anna M. Pearce—2  
Deb'ah Pecker

R. Wm. Rich  
Andrew Raborg  
John Russell  
Wm. Ringgold  
S. John Smith  
Sam. Shawn  
Chas. Shawn  
Jesse M. Sherwood  
The Sheriff of A. C. Co.  
Elizabeth Sudler  
Rebecca Stevens—2

T. John Tolson  
Henry Tighman  
Richard Tighman  
Richard Thompson  
Polly Thondilow  
W. Henry Wilson  
John Williamson  
Martha Willis  
Elizabeth Watson

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Chester-Town, Md.

October 1st, 1812.

A. Wm. Armstrong  
B. Joseph Brown, 3d—2  
Wm. B. Brown  
Richard Brice  
Jeremiah Bramble  
David Best  
C. Wm. Cooper  
Mary Clark  
Pate Cooper  
David Crane  
Philip Crane  
D. John Davis  
John Frazier, jr.

E. Wm. Forman  
Wm. Ferrell  
Mrs. Foreman  
H. John Hudson—2  
James Houston  
James Hodges, Esq.  
John Hepburn  
J. Thomas Jerrom—2  
Rich'd. J. Jones, Esq.  
L. Richard Litchum—2  
M. James Morrison  
Michael M. Maslin  
Thomas Morphey  
Joseph Mann  
Ann Maslin  
Rich'd. B. Mitchell  
Lancelot Moffet  
P. Daniel Perkins  
October 6—3

Miss Eliza Pearce  
Edmund Perkins,  
son of Col. P.  
Benj. E. Price  
Thomas Perkins  
Samuel Parker  
Q. James Quimby  
R. Mary Riddle  
James Robson  
Rich'd. Ricard  
Daniel Roberts  
Isaac Redgrove  
N. Thomas Smith, Esq.  
John Smith  
Solomon Scott, jr.  
Nat. Sappenton  
Joseph Simonds  
P. John Thomas  
Matthew Tighman  
Satah Thompson  
Joseph Turner  
Aquilla Useleton  
Wright Robert  
Wm. Simon  
Wm. Sarah Whaland  
Levi Wroth  
Mrs. Wright  
William Wroth  
Benj. B. Wroth  
Simon Wickes, jr.  
Y. Mrs. Eliz. Young

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Stanaway from the subscriber (Easton, Talbot county, Maryland) on Saturday night last, a negro girl by the name of *DOLL*, or (as she calls herself) *Doll Miller*. She is about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, aged about 14 years, very black, speaks quick when spoken to, and has the appearance of answering impudently. She is stout and well made for her height, full round face, thick lips—has a dimple in each cheek, generally has her wool platted on her forehead and tied behind. Had on when she went away, a straw bonnet lined with lead-colored ribbon with broad gimp on the edge, and striped cotton jacket and coat; but as she took with her a variety of clothes, she may change them to keep from discovery. I am induced to believe she was persuaded away by her mother, a free black woman by name *Frisella*, much the description of *Doll*, but a few inches taller, and from appearance about 35 or 40 years old; lived in Caroline county, about three miles from Dover Bridge, and suppose she is gone off with *Doll*, probably for Delaware or Pennsylvania. Any person taking up said negro, so that I get her again, shall receive 50 dollars if out of the State, if taken in this State 30 dollars, and if in this county 20 dollars—and all reasonable charges paid if brought home, or secured in any jail.

LAMBERT REARDON.

October 13—m

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

Will be given for taking up and securing the following Negroes, who ran away on Wednesday morning the 8th inst. viz. *NEGRO BEN*, aged about twenty years, is a bright mulatto, five feet three or four inches high, and rather thickset. Had on or took with him a short jacket and trousers of kersey, one country linen shirt and wool hat—with regard to any other clothing it is impossible to describe it—This fellow has been bro't up to following the water.

*NEGRO STEPHEN*, aged about eighteen years, five feet 8 or nine inches high, of a yellowish complexion, and rather good looking—his clothing as follows, as far as can be ascertained—a dark full'd cloth jacket, one round jacket and pantslets of nankeen, one country linen shirt—Stephen has been brought up to the farming business, though understands going by water tolerably well.

*NEGRO NICHOLAS*, or *Nick*, aged about seventeen years, five feet four or five inches high, and quite black, rather slender made, his clothing the same as described above for Stephen—this fellow has been brought up entirely to the farming business—it is supposed the above negroes took away with them their sickles as they have not been seen since they absconded. The above reward will be given to any person or persons for taking up and securing them to the subscriber, living on Poplar Island, Talbot county, together with all reasonable expenses, if taken out of the State—and if taken within the State and out of the County, sixty dollars, and if taken in the County, thirty dollars, and all reasonable expenses if brought home for the above, or for either of them in proportion.

WILLIAM SEARS,

Poplar Island, Talbot county.

July 21—m

NOTICE

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, a dark mulatto man who calls himself *John Herbert*—he is 5 feet 7 3/4 inches high, about 21 years of age, stout and well made; his clothing when committed were, a flax linen shirt, a pair of tow linen pantaloons, a black fur hat, a blue cloth roundabout, and a pair of fine leather shoes; he likewise had a bundle containing sundry clothing—he has a scar near his right eye, and one on the right side of his chin, wears his hair plaited over his forehead, and likewise tied behind, and says that he belongs to a Mr. Josias Thompson, of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him; otherwise he will be held for his prison fees as the law directs.

EDRA MANTZ, Sheriff.

Frederick county, Maryland.

24 August (sept. 1—m)

**APPROVED GENUINE FAMILY MEDICINES,**

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh.

SOLD WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

IN PHILADELPHIA ONLY.

AT HIS FAMILY MEDICINE WAREHOUSE,

North East corner of Race & North

second streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health—(price \$1 50.) One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthma, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S.

Vegetable Nervous Cordial, or *Nature's Grand Restorative*, (price \$1 50) is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleet, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety in youth, and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with irrepressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and loins, hiccup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

*Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops*, (price two dollars)—a safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

*Dr. Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters*—(Price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventative and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.

For the Fever and Ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states, and so afflicting to families, residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c. &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor to the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful, to the admiration of those who experienced & witnessed their happy effects.

*Dr. Robertson's Infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges*, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

*Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious Pills*—for the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers. Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

These Pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the yellow fever, bilious fevers, ague and fever, cholera, flatulencies, indigestions, costiveness, hypochondria and hysterical complaints, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

*Dr. Dyott's patent Ich Ointment*—for pleassantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the *ITCH*.—Price 50 cents per box.

*Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops*. Price 50 cents.

*Circassian Eye Water*, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—Price 50 cents.

*Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops*—(Price two dollars.)

*The Vegetable Balm of Life*—(Price one dollar.)

*The Balm of Iberia*—Extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c. (Price two dollars.)

*The Restorative Dentifrice*—For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price 50 cents per box.

*Mahy's Plaster Cloth*, APPROVED AND RECOMMENDED BY DR. B. RUSH.

DR. P. S. PITSICK.

And by all the most eminent Physicians in Philadelphia.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of a hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A fresh supply of the above Medicines just received and for sale by Messrs.





**THE TERMS OF THE STAR,**  
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.  
Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-Five Cents per square.

## LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.



(BY AUTHORITY.)  
AN ACT

To ascertain the Western Boundary of the tract reserved for satisfying the military bounties allowed to the officers and soldiers of the Virginia Line on Continental Establishment.  
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three commissioners on the part of the United States to act with such commissioners as may be appointed by the State of Virginia; and the commissioners thus appointed, shall have full power and authority to ascertain, survey and mark, according to the true intent and meaning of the condition, touching the military reservation, in the deed of cession from the State of Virginia to the United States, of the land north west of the river Ohio, the western boundary line of said reservation between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners appointed by the United States shall meet at Xenia in the State of Ohio, on the fifth day of October next, for the purpose of ascertaining the said line, unless otherwise directed by the President of the United States; and in case they shall not be met by commissioners appointed on the part of the State of Virginia, within six days after the said fifth day of October next, the commissioners appointed on the part of the United States shall proceed to ascertain, survey and distinctly mark the said boundary line, according to the true intent and meaning of the said act of cession; in measuring the said line, whether accompanied by the commissioners on the part of Virginia or not, or in case of disagreement, they shall note the intersections, if any, of said line with any surveys heretofore authorized by the United States, all water courses, the quality of the land over which the line passes, and any other matter which in their opinion requires notice. The said commissioners shall make a plat of said line, its intersections, with notes and references, which shall be signed and returned by the said commissioners to the commissioner of the General Land Office, accompanied by a written report, on or before the fifth day of January next, unless the time of meeting shall have been prolonged by the President of the United States, who shall lay copies of the same before both Houses of Congress at their next session.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners aforesaid shall have power to engage a skillful surveyor, who shall employ chain carriers and a marker, and shall be allowed four dollars for every mile actually surveyed and marked under direction of the said commissioners, in performance of the duties assigned them; and the commissioners appointed on the part of the United States shall each receive five dollars, for each day he shall be necessarily employed in performance of the duties required of them by this act, which compensation to the surveyor and commissioners shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated by law.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That until the twelfth day of January next, the said reservation shall be finally established by the agreement and consent of the United States and the State of Virginia, the boundary line designated by an act of Congress, passed on the twenty third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, shall be considered and held as the proper boundary line of the aforesaid reservation.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to transmit an authenticated copy of this act to the Governor of Virginia within twenty days after its passage.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
WM. H. CRAWFORD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
June 26, 1812.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

Authorising the discharge of William Peck from his imprisonment.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That William Peck, late marshal and acting supervisor of the internal revenue and direct tax, for Rhode Island District, and who is confined in prison at Providence, on a judgment obtained against him in favor of the United States, be discharged from his imprisonment: Provided, however, That he shall first assign and convey all the estate, real and personal, which he may now own, or be entitled to, to some person or persons, for the use and benefit of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; for the purpose of satisfying any judgment that has or may hereafter be obtained against him for any moneys due by him to the United States: And provided also, That any estate, real or personal, which the said William Peck may hereafter acquire, shall be liable to be taken in the same manner, as if he had not been imprisoned and discharged.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
WM. H. CRAWFORD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
June 21, 1812.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For imposing additional duties upon all goods, wares and merchandise imported from any foreign port or place, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That an additional duty of one hundred per centum upon the permanent duties now imposed by law upon goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, shall

be levied and collected upon all goods, wares and merchandise, which shall, from and after the passing of this act, be imported into the United States, from any foreign port or place.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several duties imposed by this act, in respect to all such goods, wares and merchandise, as shall, from and after the passing of this act, be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That on all ships or vessels belonging wholly or in part to the subjects of foreign powers, which shall be entered in the United States, or the Territories thereof, there shall be paid an additional duty, at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per ton.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the additional duties laid by this act, shall be levied and collected in the same manner, and under the same regulations and allowances, as to drawbacks, mode of security, and time of payment respectively, as are prescribed by law in relation to the duties now in force, on the articles on which the said additional duties are laid by this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force so long as the United States shall be engaged in war with Great Britain, and until the expiration of one year after the conclusion of peace, and no longer: Provided, however, That the additional duties laid by this act shall be collected on all such goods, wares and merchandise, as shall have been previously imported.

## H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
WM. H. CRAWFORD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
July 1, 1812.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

Making further provision for settling the claims to Land in the Territory of Missouri.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the rights, titles and claims, to town or village lots, out lots, common field lots and commons, in, adjoining and belonging to the several towns or villages of Portage des Sioux, St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Ferdinand, Villago Robert, Carondelet, St. Genevieve, New Madrid, New Bourbon, Little Prairie and Arkansas, in the Territory of Missouri, which lots have been inhabited, cultivated or possessed prior to the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and three, shall be, and the same are hereby confirmed to the inhabitants of the respective towns or villages aforesaid, according to their several rights or titles in common thereto: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the rights of any persons claiming the same lands, or any part thereof, whose claims have been confirmed by the board of commissioners for adjusting and settling claims to lands in the said Territory. And it shall be the duty of the principal deputy surveyor for the said territory, as soon as may be, to survey, or cause to be surveyed and marked, (where the same has not already been done according to law) the out boundary lines of the said several towns or villages, so as to include the outlots, common field lots and commons, thereto respectively belonging. And he shall make out plats of the surveys, which he shall transmit to the surveyor general, who shall forward copies of the said plats to the commissioner of the General Land Office, and to the recorder of land titles; the expense of surveying the said out boundary lines shall be paid by the United States, out of any moneys appropriated for surveying the public lands: Provided, That the whole expense shall not exceed three dollars for every mile that shall be actually surveyed & marked.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all town or village lots, out lots or common field lots, included in such surveys, which are not rightfully owned or claimed by any private individuals, or held as commons belonging to such towns or villages, or that the President of the United States may think proper to reserve for military purposes, shall be, and the same are hereby reserved for the support of schools in the respective towns or villages aforesaid: Provided, That the whole quantity of land contained in the lots reserved for the support of schools in any one town or village, shall not exceed one twentieth part of the whole lands included in the general survey of such town or village.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every claim to a donation of lands in the said territory, in virtue of settlement and cultivation, which is embraced by the report of the commissioners, transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and which, by the said report, shall appear not to have been confirmed, merely because permission, by the proper Spanish officer, to settle has not been duly proven; or because the tract claimed, although inhabited, was not cultivated on the twentieth of December, one thousand eight hundred and three, or not to have been confirmed on account of both said causes; the same shall be confirmed, in case it shall appear that the tract so claimed was inhabited by the claimant or some one for his use prior to the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and three, as aforesaid, and cultivated in eight months thereafter, subject, however, to every other limitation and restriction prescribed by former laws in respect to such claims; and in all cases where it shall appear by the said report or other records of the board that claims to land have not been confirmed merely on the ground that the claim was for a greater quantity than eight hundred acres, French measure, every such claim to the extent of eight hundred acres, shall be confirmed.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the recorder of land titles for the said territory shall, without delay, make an extract from the books of the said board of commissioners of all the claims to land which are, by the preceding section, directed to be confirmed, a copy of which he shall transmit to the commissioner or the general land office; and he shall furnish the principal deputy surveyor with a proper description of the tracts so to be confirmed, wherein the quantity, locality boundaries and connexion, when practicable with each other, and those tracts that have been confirmed by the board of commissioners shall be stated. And whenever plats of the survey as hereinafter directed, shall have been returned to the said recorder's office, it shall be his duty to issue for each tract to be confirmed, as aforesaid, to the person entitled thereto, a certificate in favor of the party, which shall be transmitted to the commissioner of the general land office; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said commissioner that such certificate has been fairly obtained, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, then in that case patents shall be granted in like manner

as is provided by law for the other lands of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the principal deputy surveyor shall survey, or cause to be surveyed, under the direction of the surveyor general, so much of the lands in the said territory, to which the Indian title has been extinguished, as the President of the United States may direct, into townships of six miles square, by lines running due north and south, and others crossing these at right angles; and also the lands, the claims to which are directed to be confirmed by the third section of this act; and the lands, the claims to which have been confirmed by the board of commissioners, where the same has not already been surveyed under the authority of the United States. And the said principal deputy surveyor shall make out a general and connected plat of all the surveys directed by this act to be made, or which have already been made under the authority of the United States, which he shall transmit to the surveyor general, who shall transmit copies of the said plat or plats to the recorder of land titles, and the commissioner of the general land office. The expense of surveying shall be paid by the United States: Provided, The same shall not in the whole exceed three dollars a mile for every mile that shall be actually surveyed and marked.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where, by reason of the indefinite description of the local situation and boundaries of any tract, the claim to which has been confirmed by the commissioners, the same cannot be ascertained by the principal deputy surveyor, it shall be the duty of the recorder of the land titles, on the application of the said principal deputy, to furnish such precise description thereof, as can be obtained from the records in his office, and the books of the said board of commissioners; and for the purpose of the more correctly ascertaining the locality and boundaries of any such tract the said principal deputy shall have free access at all seasons to the books & papers in the recorder's office, relating to land claims, & be permitted to take copies or such extracts therefrom, as may be necessary for the proper and necessary for the discharge of his duty in executing such surveys. And the said recorder shall be allowed twenty five cents for the description of each tract which he shall furnish to the principal deputy surveyor as aforesaid.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That every person or persons claiming lands in the territory of Missouri, who are actual settlers on the lands in the territory of Missouri, who are actual settlers on the lands which the claim, and whose claims have not been heretofore filed with the recorder of land titles for the said territory, shall be allowed until the first day of December next, to deliver notices in writing, and the writer, evidence of their claims to the said recorder; and the notices and evidence so delivered within the time limited by this act, shall be recorded in the same manner, and on payment of the same as of the same had been delivered before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eight, but the rights of such persons as shall neglect so doing within the time limited by this act, shall, so far as they are derived from, or founded on an act of Congress, ever after be barred and adjudged null, and the evidences of their claims never admitted as evidence in any court of the United States, against any grant derived from the United States.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the said recorder of land titles shall have the same powers and perform the same duties in relation to the claims thus filed before the first day of December next, and the claims which have been heretofore filed, but not decided on by the commissioners; together with the substance of the evidence in support thereof, with his opinion and such remarks as he may think proper, which report, together with a list of the claims which, in the opinion of the said recorder, ought to be confirmed, shall be laid by the commissioner of the general land office before Congress, at their next session, for their determination thereon. The said recorder, in addition to his salary as fixed by law, shall be allowed fifty cents for each claim which has been filed, but not decided on by the commissioners; or which shall be filed according to this act, and on which he shall make a decision, whether such decision be in favor of or against the claim, and a further allowance of five hundred dollars, which shall be paid after he shall have made his report to the commissioner of the general land office; which allowance of fifty cents for each claim decided on, and five hundred dollars on the completion of the business, shall be in full compensation for his services, including clerk hire, respecting the claims to be decided on according to this act.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
WM. H. CRAWFORD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
June 13, 1812.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## FROM THE VIRGINIAN ARCH.

## THE MADISONIAN.

It was not to be expected that the advocates of Mr. Clinton would omit so capital an argument, as that which is founded on the outcry of Virginia influence. They have profusely scattered it through all their discussions; and it is apparently the spice they depend on to give the people of New England a relish for their Presidential Candidate. But by what species of logic is it, that this stale complaint of party is pressed into Mr. Clinton's service? If Virginia has given three President's to the Union, they were, at least men in whom the nation confided: And by whatever influence they obtained so distinguished a station, their Election was the voluntary act of the citizens. If, as is alleged, it is time to wrest from that commonwealth the splendid honor of furnishing a Chief Magistrate of the United States, by what pre-emptive claims does New York presume to arrogate to herself the supremacy? As a respectable body of the confederation, her recommendation is doubtless entitled to attention; but the individual whom she presents for adoption, should be a man that has attracted the regard and admiration of his countrymen. It is evident that Mr. Clinton is not such a character. The republican party with little exception, have every where rejected him: And the federalists countenance him, only because they can do no better.

Reflecting minds have begun to perceive, with sorrow, a vice growing up in the country, that threatens to be very destructive to the constitution. As the great men, who were formed to practice the rigid maxims of republican government in the school of our revolutionary war, depart from the scenes of life, precursors to the highest offices are advanced by candidates destitute of real merit; & who conscious of their feeble claims upon public suffrage, back their demands by the power of the particular states in which they reside. Mr. Clinton is the principal leader in the propagation of this new doctrine. His adherents triumphantly brandish the twenty nine Electoral votes of New York, and, by turns, wheedle the strong and endeavor to intimidate the weak. Should this doctrine gain ground, who will not apprehend the prevalence of anarchy? Virtue and talents in a candidate will no longer be of use; and he who can unite by a topographical or pecuniary inducement, the greatest number of states in his favor, will be the hero of the day. Authority, then, will flow through the channels of intrigue; and a degeneracy of principle will be quickly succeeded by a corruption of morals. The next political stage would be monarchy or despotism.

It may be asserted, however, with a great deal of truth, that Virginia, as a state, has given but one President to the Union. GEORGE WASHINGTON and THOMAS JEFFERSON, were, most emphatically, children of the nation. They have been so considered in America and in Europe. The former as a warrior, and the latter as a philosopher and politician. In Europe, especially, they are only regarded as Americans. Their characters, by which they became known to the people, were formed, not in Virginia, but upon a national theatre. Was it only for Virginia alone that the eloquence of Jefferson's pen was exercised to pourtray eternal truths, so ungracious to the ears of tyrants? No! Their deeds attest the nationality of their political birth; and bursting the lines that would limit them to a State, assign to them the broad and panoramic view of every section of the Union.

James Madison, although more of a Virginian than Washington or Jefferson, is still in this point of view, so much a production of their commonwealth, that Mr. Clinton is of New York. His early labors in Congress, about the close of the revolutionary war, his usefulness in that body since; but, nevertheless, his successful endeavors in framing the Federal Constitution, give to him more of a national than of a state aspect, and subtract very considerably from the Virginianism of his nativity.

Let it be imagined, nevertheless, that the influence of Virginia is too powerful; & that she ought to be excluded, on that account, from the consideration of presenting any one of her citizens as a candidate for the Presidency; can we find in no other quarter than New York merit worthy of exaltation, and a patriotic desecration of reward? Do the sharp conflicts, the stern indelicacy, the solid wealth, the unwavering constancy, the ruling modesty of Pennsylvania, require nothing at the hands of republicans? It is for New York, who has given two Vice Presidents to the government, rudely to thrust herself before Pennsylvania, who has given none? Have the small states no right to be consulted or respected? Or do the partisans of Mr. Clinton, conceive, because the late census entitles New York to more electoral votes than any other state, that she is therefore authorized to dictate to the Union at large? It may, indeed, be well to stand admonished by the arguments which this present controversy excites; and whilst we assure ourselves that Virginia does not abuse our confidence, take special care that New York does not tyrannise over our will. From an onset for precedence so vehement and peremptory, we could only expect a political career disastrously dominating. If Virginia influence is to be resisted, let us not countenance New York ambition.

But who is there that does not perceive that the Presidency is an office open to the patriotic efforts of any citizen of any state in the Union; and that to proscribe the citizen of any state from the chance of success, is to deprive him of the rights that appertain to his talents? It is the ability of the man, and not the birth-place of the individual, that ought to interest us; because he governs by himself, and not by his state. It is James Madison, & not the commonwealth of Virginia, that is President of the U. States.

The place of a person's birth is a circumstance not within his control. Why, then, should it operate as an injury to him? Because the state in which I drew my first breath has furnished several Presidents, am I, for that cause, to be barred out from the road of honor and preferment? What part of the Constitution has ordained such distinctions? What law of the land justified them? And if the doctrine he sanctioned by no law, how dare Mr. De Witt Clinton to insist that the pretensions of every man in the nation shall be postponed to gratify him?

It might have been expected that those who have received this clamor of Virginia influence, would have excited some proof of its injurious effects in the public councils. As they have not done so, it is to be concluded that they know no fact of incompetency or corruption resulting from it. Whatever notions on this head the wicked may broach and the credulous believe, it may safely be averred that Virginia influence has at no period of our history produced inacknowledged parallels to those which flourish under the auspices of Mr. Clinton. It is difficult for a republican to speak with moderation upon this point; for the impure connexion which the opponent of Mr. Madison seeks with the federal party, fill the mind with horror.

When we reflect that Mr. Clinton and the federalists have been heretofore sworn foes; that their attraction towards each other is the consequence of despairing ambition in each whilst acting separately; that this attraction has occasioned the sudden suppression of ancient animosities, of deadly hatreds and of hostile opinions; how can we avoid the inference that a bargain has been struck between them, that principles have been sacrificed on the one side and on the other, and that the basis of Mr. Clinton's triumph over Mr. Madison would be a mongrel system of politics, in which republican maxims would be perpetually counteracted by federal authority? Mr. Clinton cannot calculate, with certainty, on a single electoral vote without the aid of the federalists; from them he derives his chief importance; and to them, if elected, he must be indebted for his elevation. What the price of their friendship may be we know not; but on common principles of human nature such great obligations will exact corresponding conditions. If in this traffic the republicans can see nothing worse than Virginia influence; if any portion of them can cheerfully connive at such a flagrant departure from po-

litical probity; if they can voluntarily rush into the arms of pollution, and subject themselves to the scorn or contempt of their old and inveterate enemies; they will merit what they will surely meet, the reproaches of their own consciences, and the cold pity of consistent and unyielding republicans. These will feel proud in the day of victory. The chief they support seeks no suffrage by vagrant missionaries, courts no aid from a hostile party, abandons no principle to strengthen his cause, nor shrouds his thoughts in silence to take advantage of events. He continues, as he began, frank, decided in his measures, the man of truth, and the man of the people.

To corroborate what I alleged, I offer the following estimate of electoral votes. It is framed upon the most authentic information, and with a few accidental variations may be relied on. It will demonstrate, first, that the strength of Mr. Clinton, in relation to the presidency, is entirely federal; and, secondly, that he stands no reasonable chance of being elected. All the certainties and all the probabilities are against him.

	Madison	Federal
New York	00	29
Virginia	25	00
Pennsylvania	25	00
Massachusetts	00	22
North Carolina	15	00
Kentucky	12	00
Maryland	7	4
South Carolina	11	04
Connecticut	00	9
New Hampshire	8	00
Vermont	8	00
New Jersey	8	00
Tennessee	8	00
Georgia	8	00
Ohio	8	00
Rhode Island	00	4
Delaware	00	4
Louisiana	3	00
	146	72

I have excluded the term Clintonian from the estimate of votes, because even in New York, where the influence of Mr. Clinton is supposed chiefly to exist, and where the electors are chosen by the legislature, he cannot rely upon support independently of federal aid. The republican members of the assembly who are favorable to him, united with the federal members, constitute the majority in that body. This notorious fact proves that the opposition to Mr. Madison is essentially federal. The republican members of the New York legislature hostile to Mr. Clinton, form a very respectable number.

The votes appropriated to Mr. Madison give him a majority of 7 over the adverse candidate. To deprive him of this office, then, there will be necessary that he should lose 78 of the electoral suffrages assigned to him in this distribution. When it is considered that Virginia is impregnable, that Pennsylvania is scarcely agitated against him, that Vermont is decidedly with him, that the friends of Mr. Clinton do not entertain a hope of Kentucky, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Ohio, and Louisiana; it is difficult to discover how these 78 votes can be diverted from Mr. Madison? Conjectures have been made that North Carolina, N. Hampshire, and New Jersey may be federalized. And suppose they are, what will that avail? They only furnish 31 votes, which are seven short of the number required to defeat the republican ticket. But the most accredited accounts before the public, confirm the opinion that all the votes of all those states will be secured to Mr. Madison. It must also be observed that I have allotted to the federalists in Maryland more votes than they will probably realize; & that in Massachusetts, where, from the complexion of the legislature, the electoral suffrages may reasonably be expected to be balanced, and therefore neutralized, I have assigned the whole of them to the opposition. In general, I think there will be found nothing absurd or capricious in my calculations; I am sure there is nothing of passion in them. If any man can designate from credible data a statement more favorable to Mr. Clinton, or demonstrate from prevailing phenomena in the political atmosphere that Mr. Clinton's interests likely to predominate, I shall be glad to receive lessons from him on the art of computation. Take from the Clintonians the name of republicans on the one hand, and the weight of federalism on the other, and what are they? A mere *caput mortuum* in politics.

Oct. 2d, 1812.

The clouds of war thicken around us. All the independent allies of Britain on earth are upon us. The Algerine corsair, and the murderous Indians are in array against us. The vengeance of the country is called for. Let no tribute henceforth be paid to the African rover, but from the cannon's mouth, and by ambassadors like Rogers, Hull, Decatur, Porter and Bainbridge. And let the Savages on our frontier be haunted and driven into the wilderness like beasts of the forests, cut off from all food and shelter but what their white allies afford them. And if Britain do not make an honorable peace, let Upper Canada be forever separated from her by an unalterable decree, and the whole physical strength of the country be pledged to effect it. And let Congress and the administration second and fulfill the wishes of the people.

Columbian.

There are other ways of aiding an enemy than by deserting to his standard. Those who serve him quite as effectually who seize every opportunity to dishearten the patriotic armies of our country, and thus encouraging the enemy. When with this view (and it can be with no other) facts are discolored and perverted to the injury of the country's cause, those who are wilfully concerned in such detestable conduct are guilty of a moral treason at least, tho' their offence is perhaps not cognizable by law. And, really, when we see the infamous conduct in this respect of certain clerical and editorial personages, we cannot but violently suspect, they want nothing but the power to serve the enemy in any way that would not put their lives in jeopardy.

Nat. Intel.

## WASHINGTON POWDER MILLS.

An attempt has lately been made to blow up the powder mills of THOMAS EWELL & Co. in the city of Washington; a reward of 1,500 dollars has been offered to any person who shall give information which may lead to a discovery. The several circumstances of this nature which have already happened at Richmond, Baltimore & Wilmington, leave no doubt but they must have been the work of some hired incendiary. This is the conclusion drawn by Mr. Ewell in his reward. We sincerely hope that wretches so lost to all feelings of honor and humanity may be discovered & brought to receive their merited punishment. The hand of Napoleon is not in this.

Ans. Herald.



## To the Democratic Republicans of Maryland.

It is much to be lamented, at all times that the Democratic Republicans should be divided in regard to men, when we, at the same time approve & advocate the measures; especially now when we have changed our political relations with the most formidable maritime power on earth, from a state of peace, to an open & manly war.—A war which is declared by us to be waged in a righteous and just cause—a war which has been loudly called for from the multiplied injuries heretofore practised with impunity—a war that has been called for by the voice of the people, who still feel for the honour and future happiness of our common country. It cannot, however, be denied, that there are a few amongst us who erroneously did and do still think we were not prepared for the dignified and honorable stand—who were willing yet a little longer to submit. Mr. Madison & a majority of Congress believe the period had arrived when the blow should be struck. To the astonishment of our worthy president's personal foes (all men have their foes) and the federalists, England was declared to be at war with the U. States. By the federalists this act declared to be unwise, unnecessary and destructive of our best interest, rights & happiness; a measure forced upon the people contrary to their wishes; and to render it unsuccessful have ardently leagued themselves with the friends of Mr. Clinton, in a cordial co-operation to supplant its strenuous advocates, under the specious plea and pretence of inability and weakness in the present administration to conduct the affairs of the republic in a state of war. It is unavoidable, my fellow citizens—those parties must be identified as one in this unnatural political contest and if we are to judge from their speeches in congress, their publications in newspapers and pamphlets, with the late address to the people by the minority in congress every reflecting mind, not warped by prejudice, influenced by jealousy or malignant raving, must believe them the advocates of our wicked and implacable enemy, and the traducers and calumniators of our virtuous government.

What let me ask you and them, have we as a nation done, that can justify the conduct of Great Britain, for years past towards us?—What injury, if ever any committed on our part, towards that nation, unattended for?—What now is their cause of complaint? I answer, none. Not an act, which before "heaven's high chancellor" would be called in question. Yet that party, I mean the self-styled Washingtonians and federalists to this moment, are the vile champions of England and their unhallowed cause; and, if crushing the democratic party would render them triumphant and place their favorites into power, I solemnly believe they would rejoice in doing it to-morrow.

With these men and this party, a proportion of us it is said are about to unite in the election of a president. A moon has scarcely elapsed since they were saluted by them with every reproachful epithet, and the severest malediction for political iniquity and depravity, some even of moral and common honesty. Yet this heterogeneous mass is to become as one in the exaltation of De Witt Clinton to the Presidential chair, than which no other circumstance that could befal our beloved country, from any one act of ours, would be more destructive (if successful) of our rights and happiness as a free people. What success can we promise ourselves in the present contest with England were we to place the ruling power under the controul of such a combination? Discomfiture and disgrace, perhaps, unconditional submission! I tremble for the fate of my country! In thus identifying the friends of Mr. Clinton, let me not be considered too severe; for in Maryland, the once political meridian, the splendour of which now affords the extraordinary spectacle "of licking the hands often raised to slay them." With us it requires every man to do his duty, to maintain that supremacy, which numbers justly entitle us to, when the discontented and ambitious, often too successfully wield their unnatural opposition. The disappointed I know will persist—But let one who has no interest, other than that of the welfare of his country, intreat you "to come out from amongst them" and wage this war in which we are now engaged, until England do us justice. We ask no more.

To gratify, as I believe, an ambitious fellow citizen (however otherwise respectable) and paralise the manly efforts of our deeply injured and insulted country, we are asked to withhold our suffrages from Mr. Madison; he, who from the dawn of our independence, by his splendid talents commanded the admiration of all—whose character as a patriot was never called into question, until recently by his manly and dignified conduct—he dared and did declare that England was our open foe. Then it was that the expectations of the ambitious were blasted; then it was that the enemies of our liberty were paralised, no other hope than the expulsion from office of Mr. Madison, and the "war hawks" from power resulted.

The impolicy of the war, on the one hand, and the imbecility of the administration on the other, are the specious pretences now made to overthrow our republic and ride into power. Where, let me ask, is the honest American viewing this subject as I do, that will lend his aid in this destructive work; there cannot,

I trust, be one who is so unmindful of his own security and happiness, as to link his destiny with modern federalism. A DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN.

## CIRCULAR

To the District Attorneys of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

Oct. 16, 1812.

SIR—As cases may arise in which the claims of public and private armed vessels of the United States to vessels which they capture, may be adverse to the claims of the United States to the same vessels, under the non-importation act, it is deemed proper to submit to you the views taken at this department of the government of such conflicting claims.

How far trade of every description on the part of citizens of the United States with the enemy is, by the general law of war independently of any statutes of our own, absolutely prohibited; and how far all vessels with their cargoes belonging to citizens of the United States, and coming from a port of the enemy, on a trading voyage, since the declaration of war, are, by the same general law, liable to capture by vessel of the United States having commissions of war, and to condemnation as lawful prize of war; are questions not material to the purport of this letter. For allowing to both affirmative answers, the effect of such answers is, it is conceived, controlled by the actual state of the country under its own statutes.

Every vessel now arriving in a port of the United States, in violation of the non-importation act, is, by the positive, prior, and existing municipal regulations of that act, forfeitable to the use of the U. States and certain of their officers of revenue embraced within its provisions.—This, therefore, it is apprehended, supervenes the general law of war in its application to every vessel so arriving, and intercepts, by its paramount authority, the right of capture otherwise vested in the national or armed vessels, and which, but for such paramount authority, they might have been at liberty, in the abstract, beneficially to exert. The act of Congress of the 6th of July, 1812, "to prohibit American vessels from proceeding to or trading with the enemies of the U. S. and for other purposes," makes no change in this operative character of the non-importation act.

To every vessel, therefore, arriving in any port of the United States, in breach of any of the prohibitory or penal clauses now in force of this act, you will be pleased to assert the claim of the U. States for forfeiture, as soon as a seizure can be made; and this whether the arrival be voluntary, or whether it be the case of a bringing or sending in on capture by any of the public ships or privateers, the claim of the United States applying equally to captured or seized property under this predicament, and whether it be British or American. It is not perceived that the supposed claim of the captors can, either in law or equity supercede that of the United States. Not in law, for the fifth section of the act has this provision, "that whenever any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall be put on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft, or carriage, with intention of importing the same into the United States, or territories thereof, all such articles, as well as all other articles on board the same ship or vessel, boat, raft, or carriage, belonging to the owner of such prohibited articles, shall be forfeited; and the owner thereof shall be forfeited; and the owner thereof shall moreover forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles." Thus it appears, that the forfeiture to the use of the United States attached and may be considered as having had its inception prior to the capture. Not in equity, for the instrumentality of the public ship or privateer in aid of the execution of the act, was merely gratuitous and not necessary to secure its enforcement. The claims of the United States and of the captors being wholly adverse, the libels on the part of the former must embrace all vessels circumstanced as above, with every species of property on board. With the courts will rest the final decision on the contending claims.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obt. servant,

RICHARD RUSH.

Extract to the editor of the Democratic Press

WASHINGTON, OCT. 16.

"The repeated charges against the present Chief Magistrate and the Secretary of War, made by all the federal and some of the republican newspapers, for neglecting to provide by a prudent foresight, the munitions of war, and of incapacity in the secretary to discharge the duties of his office, induced me a few days since to make an accurate examination, by reference to authentic documents, of their truth or falsehood. The result of that examination is comprised in the following list of ordnance, military stores, clothing, &c. &c. issued at Philadelphia, Fort Fayette, Harper's Ferry and Washington City, commencing on the 16th April, 1812, and ending 29th September last, for the service of the north western army. This large supply, you will observe, does not embrace all the articles actually furnished to that army; the list includes, however, what is most material. These are sent for the north western army, large as they are, are exclusive of an immense amount furnished to other divisions of the force of the union on our sea board and on our extensive frontier line.

"By reference to the subjoined act authorising a detachment from the militia of the

United States, it will be found that the executives of the several states and territories are required to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip their respective proportions of the 100,000 men ordered by that act in actual service. Virginia and Pennsylvania, I believe, are the only states that have thus armed and equipped their respective quotas. The general government have therefore, with a promptitude which reflects lustre on their measures, overcome every obstacle, and most amply supplied the wants of our brave and patriotic citizens now engaged in maintaining our dearest rights. This conduct of the government I therefore pronounce as patriotic and meritorious. The executives of the several states ought to have done their duty, and less would have devolved upon the general government.

"In offering this statement to the public, I freely confess that I am influenced in part, by a desire to put down the falsehoods so often reiterated against the President, of not meeting the aroused spirit of an injured and incensed nation, by placing that nation "in an attitude and armor demanded by the crisis,"—and against the secretary at war as deficient in an accurate knowledge of the duties of his station,—and, in part, to satisfy his fellow citizens that their well placed confidence in the present executive government as fully met by them with an unbounded zeal to promote their best interests, and to guard them in safety through the storm of war.

"The facts now disclosed will speak more forcibly to the enlightened understanding of the American people, than volumes of elaborate essays, and I feel additional satisfaction in having it in my power to communicate them to my fellow citizens, thro' the medium of your useful paper."

Return of Military Stores, issued at Philadelphia, Fort Fayette, Harper's Ferry and Washington City, for the north western army.

1,461 common tents  
10 wall tents  
968 poles for do.  
20 eighteen pounders  
8 twelve do.  
16 six do.  
3 five and a half inch howitzers  
10 gun carriages for six pounders  
4 staff for do.  
4 ladders and wooms do.  
22,050 muskets and rifles, including 500 carbines  
775 pair pistols  
800 tomahawks  
750 swords  
20,000 pounds powder  
150 barrels do.  
36 105 musket balls  
31,500 flints  
2 barrels do.  
8 984 cartridge boxes with belts  
6,500 brushes and picks  
2,728 bayonet belts  
2,728 bayonet scabbards  
5,000 gun slings  
6,041 ball screws  
5 113 screw drivers  
1,053 gun worms  
3,821 falling axes  
20 broad axes  
50 pick axes  
500 spades  
500 shovels  
250 mattocks  
300 fascine hatchets  
200 grass hooks  
50 bryer scythes  
30 whip saws  
30 bent saws  
5,000 painted knapacks  
4,701 tin canteens  
4,518 tin cannisters  
2,565 canteen belts  
1,218 sheet iron camp kettles  
1,666 gallon tin pans  
150 reams cartridge paper  
700 do.  
8 boxes harness  
20,000 pair shoes  
10,000 blankets  
10,000 pair woollen hose  
10,000 do. socks  
5,000 do. round jackets  
5,000 do. pantaloons  
Equipments for 250 cavalry, saddles, bridles, &c.

Besides a great quantity of woollen cloths ordered some time since to be made up and forwarded from Philadelphia immediately. The winter clothing also, for Col. Well's regiment was ordered some time previously.

## EVENTS OF THE WAR.

## STATE OF NEW YORK.

## GENERAL ORDERS,

Head Quarters, Utica, Oct. 2, 1812.

It having been communicated to the Commander in Chief, that a large number of the patriotic citizens of the county of Albany, have associated for the purpose of forming a regiment of volunteers, under and pursuant to the act of Congress, passed the sixth day of February last, and the act supplementary thereto, and that it would facilitate the formation and organization of the said regiment, if the field officers, chosen by the said association were brevetted: The commander in Chief highly approving the patriotic proceeding of the said association of volunteers, hereby organizes the same into a regiment, and brevets and assigns Sebastian Niescher to be Colonel, John Mills to be Lieutenant Col. & Wm. Yates to be obeyed & respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander in Chief

J. W. LIVINGSTON,

Aid de Camp.

ALBANY, 8th Oct. 1812.

In pursuance of the above order from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, all persons who are willing at this eventful crisis to volunteer their services in support of our common country, are requested to organize themselves into companies, in order to form the said regiment, without delay, and report themselves to Lt. Col. Mills, with the

names of the privates so enrolled & the Officers appointed to command such companies, it is requested that it may be done as expeditiously as possible, as the country requires their immediate service.

## S. VISSCHER.

N. B. In addition to the pay and rations allowed by the United States, a very considerable sum of money has been subscribed by a number of patriotic citizens of this city for the subsistence of said regiment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

Copy of a letter from Major Jesup and James Taylor Act. Q. M. Gen. N. W. Army to a gentleman in this city dated.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct 7.

SIR,

Your letter has been received requesting from us a corroboration of Col. Cass's statement to the Secretary of War, of the surrender of the north western army. We have read the Colonel's statement with attention, and find it a pretty correct history of our situation although we have observed that some important facts have been omitted, & others somewhat inaccurately stated. We have also read and examined the official report of General Hull, & have found it abounding in inaccuracies and misstatements; the general has not only underrated his own force, but has, in our opinion, magnified infinitely that of the enemy, and enumerated dangers and difficulties that existed only in imagination.

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You are authorised to make what use you may think proper of this letter.

We are with much respect,

Your obt. servts.

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By the Steam Boat which arrived yesterday, we received the following important hand bill, from the Albany Gazette Office, dated Oct. 19th.

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## CONFIRMATION

We now present to the public the following important letter for which we are indebted to the politeness of the gentleman to whom it is addressed. In this we rejoice to say, there is something to flatter the pride of our country, to enliven the patriotism of the citizen and excite the emulation of the soldier.

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Your son, major Lush, was in the terrible battle of yesterday—He acted as aid to col. Van Rensselaer, and proved his genuine stuff. As I had the honor to direct the fire of the battery, which covered the landing, I had the best possible chance to see every thing—the fire of three batteries, and a shower of musquetry was poured upon the first 100 men who landed; of whom Stephen was one. He is now with us, well but exhausted. The battle was long and severe Col. Van Rensselaer had three shots thro' and through, and one severe contusion.—BROCK has fallen, his aid de camp mortally wounded. I am well but exhausted. Yours very truly,

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NEW YORK, OCTOBER 23.

The following important intelligence was received at this office yesterday, by the Steam Boat.

From the Albany Gazette, of October 20. The following is the most accurate account which we have been able to obtain of the late attack on the Heights at Queens-ton by the American Troops.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst. Col. Solomon Van Rensselaer, at the head of 300 militia, and Lieut. Col. Christie, at the head of 300 regulars of the 13th regiment, embarked in boats to dislodge the British from the heights of Queens-ton.—They crossed under cover of a battery of 2 eighteen and 2 six pounders.—Their movements were discovered almost at the instant of their departure from the American shore.—The detachments landed under a heavy fire of artillery and musquetry.—Col. Van Rensselaer received a wound through his right thigh soon after landing, but proceeded on until he received two other

flesh wounds in his thigh and the calf of one of his legs, and a severe contusion on one of his hips, when he ordered the detachments to march on & storm the first battery, and was himself carried off the field.

The order for storming was gallantly executed, and a severe conflict ensued.—Lieut. Col. Christie received a wound in his hand, but got over the works; at this time both parties were reinforced. The enemy soon gave way and fled in every direction. Maj. Gen. Van Rensselaer crossed over to sustain the attack, and ascended the heights of Queens-ton, where he was attacked with great fury by several hundred Indians, who were, however, soon routed and driven into the woods. The reinforcement ordered over from the American side began to move tardily, and finally stopped. This induced the Major General to return, in order to accelerate their movements. He mounted a horse and used every exertion in his power to urge on the reinforcements, but in vain.—Where upon the General perceiving that a strong reinforcement was advancing to support the British, ordered a retreat; but before the order reached Brigadier General Wadsworth, the battle was renewed by the enemy with great vigor and increased numbers, which compelled the Americans, whose strength and ammunition were nearly exhausted by hard fighting for eleven hours, and with very little intermission, to give way. The number killed is considerable on both sides, but the Americans have lost many more prisoners, including about 60 officers, most of whom are wounded.—Among the prisoners are Lieut. Col. Scott, Christie and Fenwick, of the U. States troops; Gen. Wadsworth and Col. Stanphan, of the militia. Maj. Gen. Brock of the British is among the slain, and his Aide-de-Camp mortally wounded. The whole number of Americans said to have been engaged, is about 1600, of which 900 were regular troops and 700 militia.

On the 14th, an arrangement was made between Maj. Gen. Van Rensselaer and Gen. Sheafe for the liberation of all the militia prisoners on parole, not to serve during the war.

Further particulars will be given as soon as they can be ascertained. It appears that our Troops behaved valiantly, and were overcome by superior numbers, in consequence of the indisposition of a large body of militia to join in the conflict.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in England, to his friend in this City, dated.

"LONDON, Aug. 12.

"Permit me to say, in a few words, that language can give but an imperfect idea of the horrid state of this Island. Should we at home continue our war against Old England, and support it with firm, patriotic principles, in one twelve months she is a ruin country.—The want of provisions is really dreadful.—Flour is up to 110s. per bbl. The crops in the country have failed throughout, in consequence of the constant rains and cold. This day is as cold as a November day with us. "There has been a great confusion here about American ships that have had permission to depart for America, with manufactured goods under British licences. Every possible means have been attempted by the government to lay hold of them, in order to hold the property until they could hear how the revocation of the Orders in Council would be received in America; but the licences having been granted prior to the receipt of the Declaration of War, the government could find no pretext to stop the property, without forfeiting in some measure, the national character and honor. To day an order has, at length been issued to permit them to proceed, I presume, from this circumstance, that the Privy Council & Lords of Admiralty, have made a compromise, as the latter gentleman claimed the vessels as a *droit de Admiralty*. Many vessels that had sailed were brought back, but have to day received orders for departure.

"I hope soon to hear of some dashng exploit of our little but brave navy, and also, of our army in Canada. If we have not struck the blow, ere this time, we ought to be *acufied*.

"The prevalent opinion here, is, that upon the news of the revocation of the late orders in council, the United States government will relax in their war measures; but I am of opinion that when the President sees that those orders were not revoked in consequence of any remonstrance from our government, but from a representation of the horrid distress occasioned by these orders in the manufacturing districts, and the disposition throughout the Island for *rebellion*, he will pay no attention to their professions. Now is the time to strike the blow, retrieve our lost character as a nation and regain our rights so unjustly robbed from us. Notwithstanding this perfidious government's holding out a disposition to accommodate, she still captures our vessels and impresses our seamen. This day the Steward of the ship Swanswick, of Philadelphia, was impressed, after having exhibited his regular protection, which was torn before his face, and he dragged on board the Tender. Does not such oppression and villainy make the blood in the veins of every man boil, and call out for redress.

This we have it in our power to take, and now is the moment." Whig.

The Secretary of the Navy to Lieut. Crane, late of the Nautilus.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 7th Oct. 1812.

SIR,

The following is the opinion of Court of Inquiry convened agreeably to your request for the purpose of investigating the circumstances of the loss of the late U. S. brig Nautilus.

"The Court were unanimously and decidedly of opinion, that the capture of the late U. S. brig Nautilus, Lieut. Crane her late Commander, and his Officers, are entirely free from the least blame or censure, and do consider Lieut. Crane did every thing to prevent the said capture that a skillful and experienced officer could possibly do."

"This opinion of the Court, Sir, only confirms the impression confidentially entertained with respect to your conduct on the occasion to which it refers.

I have the honor to be,

Respectfully,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PAUL HAMILTON.

WILLIAM M. CRANE, Esq. of the

Navy, Boston.

## Toryism of 1776 and 1812.

A correspondent who has lately peroused a file of *Rivington's Royal Gazette*, published in New York during the Revolutionary war, observes, that he was forcibly impressed with the similarity between the publications in that infamous, pensioned *Federal Gazette*, and those in many of the *Federal Gazettes* at the present times. Indeed the scandalous falsehoods respecting the American troops, their want of clothing, provisions, ammunition &c. the ridicule attempted to be cast upon the revolutionary Congress, & military commanders with every fabrication that could be invented to discourage the American cause, at that time, so exactly coincide with the equally infamous fabrications circulated in the *Federal papers* at the present times, as to have, the same object in view. That he is persuaded the latter have copied many of their slanders almost verbatim from the columns of their *Royal* predecessor.



FROM THE AMERICAN.

To the Democratic Republicans of Maryland.

It is much to be lamented, at all times that the Democratic Republicans should be divided in regard to men, when we, at the same time approve & advocate the measures; especially now when we have changed our political relations with the most formidable maritime power on earth, from a state of peace, to an open & manly war.—A war which is declared by us to be waged in righteous and just cause—a war which has been loudly called for from the multiplied injuries heretofore practised with impunity—a war that has been called for by the voice of the people, who still feel for the honour and future happiness of our common country. It cannot, however, be denied, that there are a few amongst us who erroneously did and do still think we were not prepared for the dignified and honorable stand—who were willing yet a little longer to submit. Mr. Madison & a majority of Congress believe the period had arrived when the blow should be struck. To the astonishment of our worthy president's personal foes (all men have their foes) and the federalists, England was declared to be at war with the U. States. By the federalists this act declared to be unwise, unnecessary and destructive of our best interest, rights & happiness; a measure forced upon the people contrary to their wishes; and to render it unsuccessful have ardently leagued themselves with the friends of Mr. Clinton, in a cordial co-operation to supplant its strenuous advocates, under the specious plea and pretence of inability and weakness in the present administration to conduct the affairs of the republic in a state of war. It is unavoidable, my fellow citizens—those parties must be identified as one in this unnatural political contest and if we are to judge from their speeches in congress, their publications in newspapers and pamphlets, with the late address to the people by the minority in congress every reflecting mind, not warped by prejudice, influenced by jealousy or malignant raving, must believe them the advocates of our wicked and implacable enemy, and the traducers and calumniators of our virtuous government.

What let me ask you and them, have we as a nation done, that can justify the conduct of Great Britain, for years past towards us?—What injury, if ever any committed on our part, towards that nation, unattended for?—What now is their cause of complaint? I answer, none. Not an act, which before "heaven's high chancellor" would be called in question. Yet that party, I mean the self-styled Washingtonians and federalists to this moment, are the vile champions of England and their unhallowed cause; and, crushing the democratic party would render them triumphant and place their favorites into power, I solemnly believe they would rejoice in doing it to-morrow.

With these men and this party, a proportion of us it is said are about to unite in the election of a president. A moon has scarcely elapsed since they were saluted by them with every reproachful epithet, and the severest malediction for political iniquity and depravity, some even of moral and common honesty. Yet this heterogeneous mass is to become as one in the exaltation of De Witt Clinton to the Presidential chair, than which no other circumstance that could befal our beloved country, from any one act of ours, would be more destructive (if successful) of our rights and happiness as a free people. What success can we promise ourselves in the present contest with England were we to place the ruling power under the controul of such a combination? Discomfiture and disgrace, perhaps, unconditional submission! I tremble for the fate of my country! In thus identifying the friends of Mr. Clinton, let me not be considered too severe; for in Maryland, the once political meridian, the splendour of which now affords the extraordinary spectacle "of licking the hands often raised to slay them." With us it requires every man to do his duty, to maintain that supremacy, which numbers justly entitle us to, when the discontented and ambitious, often too successfully wield their unnatural opposition. The disappointed I know will persist—But let one who has no interest, other than that of the welfare of his country, treat you "to come out from amongst them" and wage this war in which we are now engaged, until England do us justice. We ask no more.

To gratify, as I believe, an ambitious fellow citizen (however otherwise respectable) and paralise the manly efforts of our deeply injured and insulted country, we are asked to withhold our suffrages from Mr. Madison; he, who from the dawn of our independence, by his splendid talents commanded the admiration of all—whose character as a patriot was never called into question, until recently by his manly and dignified conduct—he dared and did declare that England was our open foe. Then it was that the expectations of the ambitious were blasted; then it was that the enemies of our liberty were paralised, no other hope than the expulsion from office of Mr. Madison, and the "war hawks" from power remained.

The impolicy of the war on the one hand, and the imbecility of the administration on the other, are the specious pretences now made to overthrow our republic and ride into power. Where, let me ask, is the honest American viewing this subject as I do, that will lend his aid in this destructive work; there cannot,

I trust, be one who is so unmindful of his own security and happiness, as to link his destiny with modern federalism.

A DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN.

CIRCULAR.

To the District Attorneys of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 16, 1812.

SIR—As cases may arise in which the claims of public and private armed vessels of the United States to vessels which they capture, may be adverse to the claims of the United States to the same vessels, under the non-importation act, it is deemed proper to submit to you the views taken at this department of the government of such conflicting claims.

How far trade of every description on the part of citizens of the United States with the enemy is, by the general law of war independently of any statutes of our own, absolutely prohibited; and how far all vessels with their cargoes belonging to citizens of the United States, and coming from a port of the enemy, on a trading voyage, since the declaration of war, are, by the same general law, liable to capture by vessels of the United States having commissions of war, and to condemnation as lawful prize of war; are questions not material to the purpose of this letter. For allowing to both affirmative answers, the effect of such answers is, it is conceived, controlled by the actual state of the country under its own statutes.

Every vessel now arriving in a port of the United States, in violation of the non-importation act, is, by the positive, prior, and existing municipal regulations of that act, forfeitable to the use of the U. States and certain of their officers of revenue embraced within its provisions.—This, therefore, it is apprehended, supercedes the general law of war in its application to every vessel so arriving, and intercepts, by its paramount authority, the right of capture otherwise vested in the national or armed vessels, and which, but for such paramount authority, they might have been at liberty, in the abstract, beachfully to exert. The act of Congress of the 6th of July, 1812, "to prohibit American vessels from proceeding to or trading with the enemies of the U. S. and for other purposes," makes no change in this operative character of the non-importation act.

To every vessel, therefore, arriving in any port of the United States, in breach of any of the prohibitory or penal clauses now in force of this act, you will be pleased to assert the claim of the U. States for forfeiture, as soon as a seizure can be made; and this whether the arrival be voluntary, or whether it be the case of a bringing or sending in on capture by any of the public ships or privateers, the claim of the United States applying equally to captured or seized property under this predicament, and whether it be British or American. It is not perceived that the supposed claim of the captors can, either in law or equity supercede that of the United States. Not in law, for the fifth section of the act has this provision, "that whenever any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall be put on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft, or carriage, with intention of importing the same into the United States, or territories thereof, all such articles, as well as all other articles on board the same ship or vessel, boat, raft, or carriage, belonging to the owner of such prohibited articles, shall be forfeited; and the owner thereof shall be forfeited; and the owner thereof shall moreover forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles." Thus it appears, that the forfeiture to the use of the United States attached and may be considered as having had its inception prior to the capture. Not in equity, for the instrumentality of the public ship or privateer in aid of the execution of the act, was merely gratuitous and not necessary to secure to secure its enforcement. The claims of the United States and of the captors being wholly adverse, the libels on the part of the former must embrace all vessels circumstanced as above, with every species of property on board. With the courts will rest the final decision on the contending claims.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your ob't servant,

RICHARD RUSH.

Extract to the editor of the Democratic Press

WASHINGTON, OCT. 16.

"The repeated charges against the present Chief Magistrate and the Secretary of War, made by all the federal and some of the republican newspapers, for neglecting to provide by a prudent foresight, the munitions of war, and of incapacity in the secretary to discharge the duties of his office, induced me a few days since to make an accurate examination, by reference to authentic documents, of their truth or falsehood. The result of that examination is comprised in the following list of ordnance, military stores, clothing, &c. &c. issued at Philadelphia, Fort Fayette, Harper's Ferry and Washington City, commencing on the 16th April, 1812, and ending 29th September last, for the service of the north western army. This large supply, you will observe, does not embrace all the articles actually furnished to that army; the list includes, however, what is most material. These are sent for the north western army, large as they are, are exclusive of an immense amount furnished to other divisions of the force of the union on our sea board and on our extensive frontier line.

"By reference to the subjoined act authorising a detachment from the militia of the

United States, it will be found that the executives of the several states and territories are required to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip their respective proportions of the 100,000 men ordered by that act in actual service. Virginia and Pennsylvania, I believe, are the only states that have thus armed and equipped their respective quotas. The general government have therefore, with a promptitude which reflects lustre on their measures, overcome every obstacle, and most amply supplied the wants of our brave and patriotic citizens now engaged in maintaining our dearest rights. This conduct of the government I therefore pronounce as patriotic and meritorious. The executives of the several states ought to have done their duty, and less would have devolved upon the general government.

"In offering this statement to the public, I freely confess that I am influenced in part, by a desire to put down the falsehoods so often reiterated against the President, of not meeting the aroused spirit of an injured and incensed nation, by placing that nation "in an attitude and armor demanded by the crisis."—and against the secretary at war as deficient in an accurate knowledge of the duties of his station,—and, in part, to satisfy his fellow citizens that their well placed confidence in the present executive government as fully met by them with an unbounded zeal to promote their best interests, and to guard them in safety through the storm of war.

"The facts now disclosed will speak more forcibly to the enlightened understanding of the American people, than volumes of elaborate essays, and I feel additional satisfaction in having it in my power to communicate them to my fellow citizens, through the medium of your useful paper."

Return of Military Stores, issued at Philadelphia, Fort Fayette, Harper's Ferry and Washington City, for the north western army.

1,461 common tents  
10 wall tents  
968 poles for do.  
20 eighteen pounders  
8 twelve do.  
16 six do.  
3 five and a half inch howitzers  
10 gun carriages for six pounders  
4 staffs for do.  
4 ladles and worms do.  
22,050 muskets and rifles, including 500 carbines  
775 pair pistols  
800 tomahawks  
750 swords  
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By order of the Commander in Chief

J. W. LIVINGSTON,

Aid de Camp.

ALBANY, 8th Oct. 1812.

In pursuance of the above order from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, all persons who are willing at this eventful crisis to volunteer their services in support of our common country, are requested to organize themselves into companies, in order to form the said regiment, without delay, and report themselves to Lt. Col. Mills, with the

names of the privates so enrolled & the Officers appointed to command such companies, it is requested that it may be done as expeditiously as possible, as the country requires their immediate service.

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N. B. In addition to the pay and rations allowed by the United States, a very considerable sum of money has been subscribed by a number of patriotic citizens of this city for the subsistence of said regiment.

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Copy of a letter from Major Jessup and James Taylor Act. Q. M. Gen. N. W. Army to a gentleman in this city dated.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 7.

SIR,

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You are authorised to make what use you may think proper of this letter. We are with much respect, Your ob't serv'ts.

THO. S. JESUP.

Brigade Major N. W. Army.

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The following important intelligence was received at this office yesterday, by the Steam Boat.

From the Albany Gazette, of October 20. The following is the most accurate account which we have been able to obtain of the late attack on the Heights at Queens-ton by the American Troops.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst. Col. Solomon Van Rensselaer, at the head of 300 militia, and Lieut. Col. Christie, at the head of 300 regulars of the 13th regiment, embarked in boats to dislodge the British from the heights of Queens-ton.—They crossed under cover of a battery of 2 eighteen and 2 six pounders.—Their movements were discovered almost at the instant of their departure from the American shore.—The detachments landed under a heavy fire of artillery and musquetry.—Col. Van Rensselaer received a wound through his right thigh soon after landing, but proceeded on until he received two other

flesh wounds in his thigh and the calf of one of his legs, and a severe contusion on one of his heels, when he ordered the detachments to march on & storm the first battery, and was himself carried off the field.

The order for storming was gallantly executed, and a severe conflict ensued.—Lieut. Col. Christie received a wound in his hand, but got over the works; at this time both parties were reinforced. The enemy soon gave way and fled in every direction. Maj. Gen. Van Rensselaer crossed over to sustain the attack, and ascended the heights of Queens-ton, where he was attacked with great fury by several hundred Indians, who were, however, soon routed and driven into the woods. The reinforcement ordered over from the American side began to move tardily, and finally stopped. This induced the Major General to return, in order to accelerate their movements. He mounted a horse and used every exertion in his power to urge on the reinforcements, but in vain.—Where upon the General perceiving that a strong reinforcement was advancing to support the British, ordered a retreat; but before the order reached Brigadier General Wadsworth, the battle was renewed by the enemy with great vigor and increased numbers, which compelled the Americans, whose strength and ammunition were nearly exhausted by hard fighting for eleven hours, and with very little intermission, to give way. The number killed is considerable on both sides, but the Americans have lost many prisoners, including about 60 officers, most of whom are wounded.—Among the prisoners are Lieut. Col. Scott, Christie and Fenwick, of the U. States troops; Gen. Wadsworth and Col. Stranahan, of the militia. Maj. Gen. Brock of the British is among the slain, and his Aid-de-Camp mortally wounded. The whole number of Americans said to have been engaged, is about 1600, of which 900 were regular troops and 700 militia.

On the 14th, an arrangement was made between Maj. Gen. Van Rensselaer and Gen. Sheafe for the liberation of all the militia prisoners on parole, not to serve during the war.

Further particulars will be given as soon as they can be ascertained. It appears that our Troops behaved valiantly, and were overcome by superior numbers, in consequence of the indisposition of a large body of militia to join in the conflict.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in England, to his friend in this City, dated

"LONDON, Aug. 12.

"Permit me to say, in a few words, that language can give but an imperfect idea of the horrid state of this Island. Should we have continued our war against Old England, and support it with firm, patriotic principles, in one twelve month she is a ruin country.—The want of provisions is really dreadful.—Flour is up to 110s. per bbl. The crops in the country have failed throughout, in consequence of the constant rains and cold. This day is as cold as a November day with us.

"There has been a great confusion here about American ships that have had permission to depart for America, with manufactured goods under British licences. Every possible means have been attempted by the government to lay hold of them, in order to hold the property until they could hear how the revocation of the Orders in Council would be received in America; but the licences having been granted prior to the receipt of the Declaration of War, the government could find no pretext to stop the property, without forfeiting in some measure, the national character and honor. To day an order has, at length been issued to permit them to proceed, I presume, from this circumstance, that the Privy Council & Lords of Admiralty, have made a compromise, as the latter gentleman claimed the vessels as a *droit* of Admiralty. Many vessels that had sailed were brought back, but have to day received orders for departure.

"I hope soon to hear of some daring exploit of our little but brave navy, and also, of our army in Canada. If we have not struck the blow, ere this time, we ought to be *awake*!

"The prevalent opinion here, is, that upon the news of the revocation of the late orders in council, the United States government will relax in their war measures; but I am of opinion that when the President sees that those orders were not revoked in consequence of any remonstrance from our government, but from a representation of the horrid distress occasioned by those orders in the manufacturing districts, and the disposition throughout the Island for *rebellion*, he will pay no attention to their professions. Now is the time to strike the blow, retrieve our lost character as a nation and regain our rights so unjustly robbed from us. Notwithstanding this perfidious government is holding out a disposition to accommodate, she still equips our vessels and impresses our seamen. This day the Steward of the ship Swanswick, of Philadelphia, was impressed, after having exhibited his regular protection, which was torn before his face, and he dragged on board the Tender. Does not such *oppression* and *outrage* make the blood in the veins of every man boil, and call out for redress.

This we have it in our power to take, and now is the moment."

Whig.

The Secretary of the Navy to Lieut. Crane, late of the Nautilus.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 7th Oct. 1812.

SIR.—The following is the opinion of Court of Inquiry convened agreeably to your request for the purpose of investigating the circumstances of the loss of the late U. S. brig Nautilus.

"The Court were unanimously and decidedly of opinion, that the capture of the late U. S. brig Nautilus, Lieut. Crane her late Commander, and his Officers, are entirely free from the least blame or censure, and do consider Lieut. Crane did every thing to prevent the said capture that a skillful and experienced officer could possibly do."

"This opinion of the Court, Sir, only confirms the impression confidentially entertained with respect to your conduct on the occasion to which it refers.

I have the honor to be,

Respectfully,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PAUL HAMILTON.

WILLIAM M. CRANE, Esq. of the

Navy, Boston.

Toryism of 1776 and 1812.

A correspondent who has lately perused a file of *Rivington's Royal Gazette*, published in New York during the Revolutionary war, observes, that he was forcibly impressed with the similarity between the publications in that infamous, pensioned *Tory Gazette*, and those in many of the federal *Gazettes* at the present times. Indeed the scandalous falsehoods respecting the American troops, their want of clothing, provisions, ammunition &c. the ridicule attempted to be cast upon the revolutionary Congress, & military commanders with every fabrication that could be invented to discourage the American cause, at that time, so exactly coincide with the equally infamous fabrications circulated in the federal papers at the present times, and having the same object in view, that he is persuaded the latter have copied many of their slanders almost verbatim from the columns of their *Royal* predecessor.



THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER. EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1812.

NEWS FROM ALBANY. The two different accounts in the opposite page of this morning's paper, relative to an engagement having taken place on the 13th inst. between Lieut. Col. Van Rensselaer and General Brock, will leave the public in a state of suspense; but as we received it, so we give it—a few days will furnish particulars.

Genandewaga, Oct. 10. GREAT AND GALLANT EXPLOIT. The western mail has just arrived and brings us some interesting intelligence which we hasten to lay before our readers. It appears that the brave sailors who had just arrived on the lines, with a few volunteers, in all 200, went from Buffalo on the night of the 10th inst. in boats, and took the British brig Adams (surrendered at Detroit) and schooner, Caledonia, then lying under protection of the British Fort Erie. They succeeded in capturing them and 50 prisoners, and brought them to Black Rock and there run them aground. This was about 3 A. M. The battery opposite commenced a dreadful fire upon the vessels; and as Major W. H. Cuyler, aid to Gen. Hull, and Major Mullany of the 23d regulars, were riding down the beach, a shot from the battery struck Major Cuyler and killed him. It is with regret we announce the fatal termination of the services of a brave, active and useful officer. And we regret that so glorious an achievement should have produced such a misfortune. Two of the volunteering party were killed and 7 wounded. When the stage left Buffalo the firing from the British continued incessantly. We shall soon hear what was the effect. Such is the valor of Americans when properly directed.

From some of the passengers who arrived yesterday in the Steam Boat from Albany, we learn, that the schooner Caledonia was brought into Black Rock Harbor; and that our brave sailors had burnt the brig, in consequence of her getting aground. It is said, that the brig and schooner had on board 500,000 dollars worth of furs, belonging to the North West Company.

The passengers also state, that in the gallant enterprise, we did not lose more than 8 or 10 men. We learn by a gentleman who left Geneva on Wednesday morning, that on the 10th inst. the sailors at Buffalo made an attempt to get the Caledonia off, but not succeeding, burnt her—the Caledonia, loaded with furs, was got off and secured. In this affair eight or ten men were killed by the enemy.

Herbimere, Oct. 12. Col. McClure, with a part of his own regiment, the Albany Green—under Capt. Mahar, and an excellent rifle company from Greene county, quarter here to night. The remainder of the detachment are to be on their way from Albany. Such men, armed and equipped as they are, and with their breasts glowing with patriotism, must prove more terrible to the enemy than all the mercenaries of Europe.

The heavy ordnance has pressed here in boats for the westward. I have another word of comfort for the friends of our good old mother England. On the 10th inst. nearly 200 merino sheep in a drove were driven thru' here, on their way to a western country, and we have thousands of these enemies to British monopoly already in the district.

Let our government, in its exertions to establish and preserve our complete independence, but keep peace with the feelings, wishes and exertions of the people, and we have nothing to fear from external foes for any great length of time.

A company of infantry and one of artillery, belonging to the 5th regiment, marched thru' here this afternoon, with two 6 pounders and equipment, for our western frontier. Both companies were raised in Virginia. This evening arrived here 3 wagons heavily laden with arms, ammunition, clothing, &c. pursuing the same route.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Commissary General's Department, dated October 16. After issuing from the deposits of clothing at Albany for the troops at Niagara and clothing for the 23d and 25th regiments, there will remain at Albany 3900 coats, 1500 pair of woolen overalls, 5,000 vests and much other clothing; additional woolen overalls and considerable number of stockings, socks, shoes, &c. have recently been ordered.

Eight Wagons, loaded with specie for the army, left this city yesterday morning, under escort of a lieutenant's guard for Pittsburgh. [Phil. paper]

Dispatches from Admiral Sir J. E. Warren to the Secretary of State, and to Mr. Baker the late British Secretary of Legation, arrived in New York a few days ago in the frigate Junon. Agreeably to the arrangement respecting Carrels and Flags of Truce, they were handed to Brigadier General Armstrong, commanding at New York, who forwarded them to this City, by Capt. Jacob Lewis, who arrived here on Monday. The contents of the Dispatches have not transpired.—Nat. Intel.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The Federalists have obtained a majority in the House of Delegates. The Senate is Republican. The Representatives in Congress stand as they were last year. A. C. Haxson, Editor of the Federal Republican, was elected in the room of P. B. Key, who was in the British service during the war, and received half pay in the British government until he took his seat in Congress.

From the Philadelphia True American.

ROAD FROM DETROIT TO CHILlicothe.

From Detroit to	MILES.
Red River	3
Brownstown	15
Huron River	3
Osgood River	21
Stoney Creek	4
Sandy Creek	2
Rain River	3
Pleasant Town	3
Beaver Creek	3
La Bay Town	6
Rapids of the Maumee	21
Caron River	30
Blanche's Fork	15
Fort Necessity	16
Fort M'Arthur	16
Solomon Town	15
Manly Block House	5
Gun's Tavern	5
Mad River	7
King Creek	5
Urbana	3
Buck Creek	9
Deer Creek	7
New London	6
Sugar Creek	10
Old Town	6
Timmon's Tavern	7
Kirkpatrick's do.	12
Chillicothe	9

FOR THE STAR. TO THE Voters of Talbot and Caroline counties, and the Upper District of Dorchester county. WHEN the rights and liberties of a great and free people are assailed, it becomes their duty to those expellents which the God of Nature has put into their hands, to obtain redress. A submission to one man will ever invite another—and no evil is so intolerable as bondage.—It is the doctrine of freemen and republicans—none but slaves hold to the contrary. The American people, while yet in their infancy, achieved their independence—are they now, in the strength and vigor of manhood, disposed to surrender? If they are not, let them calculate the injuries and aggressions of England for the last 5 years—& let them then decide if a longer continuance of peace on our part, would not have been submission to her—a surrender of our rights & sovereignty as a nation.—Let facts be submitted, they will best speak for themselves.

Fact 1st—England has refused to let us navigate the ocean.

Fact 2d—She has claimed the exclusive dominion of the seas, which, by the laws of God and Nations, are free to all people.

Fact 3d—She has attempted to make the American people pay a tribute for the liberty of sailing in their own ships upon the high seas, and has forbidden our intercourse with every country but such as she has pleased.

Fact 4th—In the times of profound peace, she has fired upon our national armed ships, and murdered our citizens within our own jurisdiction.

Fact 5th—She has cruelly, arrogantly, and in an inhuman manner, torn from our merchant vessels 6237 American citizens, and yet holds them in bondage in her ships or war—She has been deaf to the cries of humanity—She has refused to release them, when claimed by our government.—She has refused to restore them to their wives and families, who are left here to perish with want and hunger, while they are compelled to fight her battles, or be tied to the cannon and whipped to death.

Fact 6th—She has seized 917 American merchant vessels in the times of peace—condemned and sold them—and thus she has robbed the American people of more money than would be necessary to support a war long enough to produce her destruction.

Fact 7th—In the times of peace, while the federalists here were telling the people that she had done every thing to obtain our friendship—that she had done all she ought, and that Mr. Madison would not make peace with her—she had a spy in our bosom to poison our happiness, to destroy our government by separating the States.

Fact 8th—She has, in a most unfeeling and unchristian manner, excited the murderous cannibal Indian to make exterminating war upon our defenceless frontier brethren, with the scalping knife and tomahawk—to spare neither age, sex or condition—to murder man, woman and child—to glut his thirst for blood in the gore of helpless women and innocent sucking children—to tear the agonized babe from its mother's breast, and murder it before its mother's eyes, and then to tie the mother to the stake and slowly burn her alive.

These are facts—calculate them. What have the American people to lose by the present war? Nothing. What have they to gain and secure? Their rights, their liberties, and prosperity—every thing. Calculate then, whether it be better to resist nobly the aggressions of England, and to remain after war, victorious, happy and free; or, to submit—to suffer England to exercise on our countrymen, our kinsmen, our brethren of the same blood, these enormities, these savage cruelties—and be slaves—the liberties of the American people sacrificed to England. Is there an American who can hesitate? To freemen and christians I appeal: Are we not to blame if we suffer? Are we not instrumental in these horrors and cruelties, if, by our conduct, we prevent our government from protecting our seamen and frontier brethren? and will not their sufferings and their blood be heavy on our souls?—and how are they to be protected, but by war? Have we not been negotiating and pacific means, until our forbearance has been insulted by double and threefold injury and outrage? It is a fact—none with truth can deny it. Let us then be wise—let us support Edward Lloyd, as Elector of President and Vice President of the United States.—He will vote for no untried man—he will vote for James Madison. If we are wise, we will do so.—If we love peace, we will do so. Can De Witt Clinton make peace now? Does any man, but a Tory, think that under existing circumstances, we ought to have peace with England? Does any man think we should have peace with her, as long as she pays the Indians to murder the people of the West, or as long as she illegally seizes our vessels, and carries our countrymen and relations into slavery in her ships of war? If De Witt Clinton is elected, will not the British ministry construe the change in their favour?—(The Monitor says that if De Witt Clinton is elected, he will consider it a command to change those measures which have been adopted by our country.) Then, if De Witt Clinton changes these defensive measures, may not the English plunder us at their pleasure? will it not be an invitation to them to do it? and what is the war but a defensive measure? was not England as much with war with us before we declared, as she is now? But whether De Witt Clinton will change these measures or not, will not the British ministry suppose him commanded?—then, if they suppose him commanded, is it to be imagined that they will be anxious to make peace? If the British ministry suppose Mr. Clinton pledged by his election to make peace, will they not rationally suppose that the American people are tired of war? will not that idea induce them to hold out in their terms; and let us be ever so much disposed to wage the war of our country, will not the evils of war be greatly increased, by the war being protracted. If Mr. Madison is elected, the English will know we are in earnest.—They cannot, they will not fight us long. They will make peace, they must do so—we need not strike another blow. Let but the American people convince the English that they are resolved to support their rights, and, my word for it, England will come to terms. How is this to be done? By pursuing the same course of measures which are now pursued—by electing James Madison, under whom the war has been declared.—England will then think that we are in earnest.—Any change, especially of Chief Magistrate, at this time will be fatal. Much blood, much treasure must then be spent, before we can make the English suppose we mean to support those measures we have apparently abandoned. Act wisely—ponder well—the eyes of the world, and above all the eyes of the English nation are upon us—they wait the issue of this election, with an anxiety you little suspect; they wait but to hear the voice of the American people—they will act by that—they depend upon it, has resolved. If Madison be elected, they are prepared to come to terms—to make peace—and peace we shall have before this time year—they will then know if they do not, they must fight us. Elect Clinton, and one of two things must and will happen—your must either be loaded with taxes to support a long and bloody war, or you again become the slaves and vassals of the English crown.—Let men of all parties ponder on these things.—Let the religious man, the christian and the American, ponder well on these things. If our votes are given judiciously, the rights of our country will be acknowledged and respected, and blessings of peace and security will again smile on our land; but if they are not, we may lament,

when too late, our want of reflection. The evils we all dread depend upon the issue of this election, the most important one the American people have ever seen. It is in our power to avert them, by electing Mr. Madison. Then let every man vote for Lloyd, who will vote for Mr. Madison.—Let no man vote for Jump, he will vote for Clinton. Let us act wisely and worthy of ourselves. Reflect on the important duty we are about to discharge, to ourselves, our country and our children. Remember, that in the hour of danger, nothing is like unanimity—and that to obtain and secure the blessings of peace, we must present an undaunted front to the enemy.

AN AMERICAN.

THE PEACE PARTY. Of all cant phrases this is one of most insignificant—as used in our public journals it designates no party, and disgusts all men of sense. If meant to apply to those who are for war with France, it is absurd in the extreme—if to those who really wish for a speedy and solid peace with England, it is worse than foolish. The cry of "peace, peace," when there is no peace, if it has any effect, must tend to prolong a war which America will never relinquish till her rights are respected, and which England will prosecute so long as she can calculate on our divisions.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE EIGHTH ELECTORAL DISTRICT, Composed of the Counties of Talbot and Caroline, and the Upper District of Dorchester County.

FELLOW CITIZENS— I have heard with much surprise, that a report has been industriously circulated that I have declined being a Candidate at the approaching Election for Electors of President and Vice President. This, fellow citizens, is a pitiful misrepresentation; it is a base attempt to injure my Election, by imposing a falsehood on the People; and ought, and I trust will, raise the indignation of every honest man in the District.—Apostasy shall never mark my political career; I should despise myself, I should despise those who affected to admire or support me, for an act so mean, so degrading to the understanding, and to the integrity of man. Twelve years, my fellow citizens, have elapsed since I was first honored with your confidence; the principles which I avowed at that period never have been abandoned. To serve the People, and my Country, has been my only object; and it is to a review of my labours in the political vineyard, where I have honestly and conscientiously discharged my duties to the People, that I now wish to refer them—and I shall trust with confidence on receiving the approbation, if not the support, of all good men.

EDWARD LLOYD.

October 13—4. CAVALRY ORDERS. The Independent Light Dragoons are ordered to meet at Easton on Saturday, 7th of November next, in full uniform, their Horses and furniture in ample order; each Dragoon is requested to appear with craps on the left arm. The roll will be called at 11 O'Clock, A. M.

Per order, WILL. HARRISON, Junr. Lieut.

October 27—2.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS. Which he will sell, on the most reasonable terms, for CASH.

Oct. 27—m. J. B. RINGOLD.

NEW GOODS. The subscribers have just received a fresh supply of SEASONABLE GOODS. Which they will sell at the lowest rates for CASH.

JOSEPH & WILLIAM HASKINS.

Easton, October 27—m.

BOARDING. The subscriber will take five or six more Boys as boarders by the year, to fill the vacancies of those gone to College.

MARY TRIPPE.

Easton, October 27—3.

LOST. The subscriber lost on Sunday 25th inst. either on the road leading from Easton to the Point, or on the road leading from Easton to Miles River Ferry, a large Gold Watch Key, with a Seal on one side, and a pale red Sicily Stone on the other. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to this office or to the subscriber.

SAMUEL HOLMES.

Easton, October 27—3.

TAKE NOTICE. That the subscribers of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration, annexed, on the personal estate of William Howard, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the second day of May next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 21st day of October, anno domini, 1812.

THOMAS BASSETT, and DOLLY, his wife, Adm's. of Wm. Howard.

October 27—3.

TAKE NOTICE. That the subscribers of Dorchester County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration, annexed, on the personal estate of Joseph Meekins, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the second day of May next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 21st day of October, anno domini, 1812.

ROBINSON CORKRAN, and LEVIN WOLLEN, Adm's. Will annexed of Abraham Lewis.

October 27—3.

TAKE NOTICE. That the subscriber of Dorchester County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration, annexed, on the personal estate of Joseph Meekins, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the second day of May next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of October, anno domini, 1812.

JOHN D. MEEKINS, adm'r of Joseph Meekins.

October 27—3.

TAKE NOTICE. That the subscriber of Dorchester County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration, annexed, on the personal estate of David Waddle, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, on or before the second day of May next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 21st day of October, Anno Domini, 1812.

WILLIS VINSON, and BETSEY, his wife, Adm's. of David Waddle.

October 27—3.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TAX FOR QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, OCTOBER 17, 1812. Ordered, that JOHN DUNHAM, Collector of the County Taxes for Queen Ann's County, cause the following List of Lands and Lots of Ground, and amount of Taxes thereon due, and the names of the several and respective persons to whom chargeable, to be inserted once a week for four succeeding weeks, in the Baltimore Whig and in the Easton Star, at Easton.—Notifying that unless the County Charges due thereon shall be paid to the Collector of said County within the space of thirty days after the notice shall be completed, the Lands and Lots of Ground so charged, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

Per WILLIAM H. BLAKE, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Queen Ann's County.

IN UPPER DISTRICT FOR 1811.

Names of Persons.	Names of Lands, &c.	Aeres.	Value.	Dolls.	Cts.
Arthur Bryan's heirs	Wright's Forest	285	445	9	75
Rich'd Covington, for Maria's heirs	Jones' Delight, Stead's age between } and Spry's chance	280	280	6	18
Henry Roberts' heirs	Roberts' Meadows	100	100	2	19
Susan Colby	Tilghman's discovery	109	160	3	51
Rich'd T. Earle (for some person } in Philadelphia)	Buck ridge & Pokey resurveyed	90	80	1	
Samuel Frazer	House & Lot—Sudler's } Roads	150	170	3	19
William Forman	House and Lot in Sand Town	125	145	3	14
Wm. Farrell (for Gafford's heirs)	Groves' beginning corrected, } Wharton & Finner's outlet	162	240	5	10
William Glasco	William's Lot	278	335	7	62
Thomas Greaves	Contention	73	35		34
Rd. E. Harrison, or J. Walters' heirs	House & Lot at Beaver Dam	35			77
William Harris' heirs					77
Edward Mitchell					77
John Heathers' heirs					77
Benjamin Manor's heirs					77
Samuel Milburn					77
Nathan Powell					77
Jonathan Peters					77
George & Thomas Peacock					77
John & Samuel Phillips					77
Mary Phillips					77
Bennidee Pennington (for wife)					77
Same, for James & Asbury Peters					77
James Starkey (a minor)					77
Miller Starkey's heirs					77
William Tharp					77
Lambert Tharp's heirs					77
Thomas Woodall's heirs					77
James Wells					77
Lazarus Tittle					77
John Dimpston, jun.					77
Barnett Alley					77
Elizabeth Comegys, Miss					77
Mary Comegys					77
Elizabeth Comegys' heirs					77
William Greenwood					77
Elizabeth Johnson, widow					77
Edward Phillips					77
Hewitt Smith					77
Margaret Spry					77
James Woodall					77
James Hackett's heirs					77

IN TUCKAHOE DISTRICT FOR 1811, Q. A. COUNTY.

Robins Chamberlaine's heirs	Dawson's Neck	450	10	52
John Dadd, sen.	Dancey Part	15		33
George Dold	Lot at Hall's } Roads	45		99
John L. Hall	Hog harbour, &c.	225	4	93
Mary Hall	Dancey, a Lot at Hall's } Roads	20		44
Edward Roberts (for Bennet Brac } co's heirs		355	7	78
Samuel Crosby's heirs	Skinners' expectation	35		77
Wm. Kersey (for R. Neal)	Beaver Dam Lot	30		64
Unanuel Jenkinson	Thomas's Meadows	70	1	51
William Scrivener	Security, Scrivener's hardship, &c } Batchelor's Plains	425	10	63
Richard Tucker's heirs		310	7	45
Elizabeth or Sarah Connelly	House and Lot, pt. of Chesterfield	265	5	31
Charles Nalb	Lot in Centreville	150	3	29
Charles Ridgway's	Wreches Fame	153	3	50
George Vanderveld's heirs	Lot in Centreville	10		22
Thomas Betton, jun.				

IN CORSICA DISTRICT FOR 1811, Q. A. COUNTY.

Michael Blackinton's heirs	Upper heathworth	35		77
Jocelyn Barton's heirs	House and Lot in Queen's Town	95	2	9
Charlotte Beal	Property in Sand Town	40		88
Elizabeth Beal		55		121
Edward Brookes' heirs	Brampton & Plain Dealing	325	7	12
Henry Courney's heirs	Wading place, & Sagers' Forest	485	10	52
James Honeys' heirs	Spark's once outlet, & Adven are	154	50	1
Sarah & Rachel Meredith	Crane Swamp	70	130	2
John Meredith (black Jack)	Adventure & Plain Dealing	55	1	21
David Nicholas	House and Lot in Centreville	350	7	68
James Porter	Do. at Beaver Dam	30		66
Archibald Roe	Dosores' forest and addition	75	1	65
William Tucker's heirs	House and Lot	20		44
Sarah Wood	House and Lot near Centreville	30		66
Samuel T. Wright's heirs	Forlorn Hope	1000	21	91
Rachel White's heirs		50	1	10
Thomas Deford's heirs	Chance	100	1	19

ISLAND DISTRICT FOR 1811, IN Q. A. COUNTY.

Solomon Downey	Pig quarter neck	20		44
Riden Downey	same	45		99
Samuel L. Legg	Olden relief	90	1	93
John M'ullen	Easton Island	155	4	28
Robert S. Walters	Walters' resurvey	340	7	45
Thomas Luckison's heirs	Smithsfield	115	2	52
Pelegine Elliott	Forlorn Hope, part	150	3	29
Matthew Legg's heirs	Woodland Neck, & Dunn's Hog yard	35		77
Matthew Stone	Sarah's portion	15		33
John Weedon	Walnut Neck, part	40		88

INSOMERSET COUNTY COURT. September Term, 1812. On application of Henry King, of Somers e. County, by petition in writing to the Court afore said, praying the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled, an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his said petition, and the said Court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Henry King has resided in the State of Maryland two years preceding his application.—It is therefore ordered by the Court that said Henry King by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the Court House Door, one of the Tavern Door's in the Town of Princess Anne, and one at Stevens's Ferry, and by advertising in the Star at Easton, in one of the Baltimore papers, and in one of the Philadelphia papers, three successive weeks, three months before the first Saturday of April Term next, giving notice to his creditors to appear before the said County Court at the Court House on the first Saturday in April Term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Henry King should not be discharged agreeably to the terms of the said Acts of Assembly aforesaid.

Text, JOSIAH POLK, Clerk of October 27—3.—Somerset County Court.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. Was taken from the Palings in Centreville, on Monday, the 5th of this instant, a BAY HORSE, saddle and bridle. The Horse about 13 hands high, marked under the right ear with a wart, the ear is also deformed, his jaw bone is prominent.—The saddle is very good, but has been injured by lending, so as to have the back part broken, common girths, a small blue cloth edged with yellow binding. Circular. The bridle is a plated bit for two reins. The above reward will be given for securing the same, so that I get them again, if lodged with Mr. John Brown, in Centreville, and if brought home to the subscriber living in Queen's Town, all reasonable charges paid.

TURBETT BETTON, Junr.

October 27—3.

WORTHY PAPER. For Sale at the Star Office.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

Human life has been often compared, by the Poet and Moralist, to a voyage on the ocean; and perhaps no comparison more happily illustrates the trials and vicissitudes which mark the career of mortality. The following article, which we select from a remnant of an old newspaper, affords an instance of the skillful use of nautical phraseology in describing the alternate smiles and frowns of Fortune, experienced by the voyager through life. Every reader will acknowledge the correctness of the picture in its outlines—and we sincerely hope that in the filling up and finishing touches they may find their resemblance to it still more faithful and striking. —Penn. Rep.

**Died.**—At Boston, Mr. THOMAS PARKER, aged 50; an active naval officer in the revolutionary war. The following is an extract from his log book:

"First part of the voyage, pleasant with fine breezes and free winds. All sail set. Spoke many vessels in want of provisions. Supplied them freely. Middle passage—Weather variable. Short provisions. Spoke several of the above vessels our supplies had enabled to refit. Made signals of distress. They up helm and bore away. Latter part—Boisterous, with contrary winds. Current of adversity setting hard to leeward. Towards the end of the passage it cleared up—with the *Quadrant of Honesty* had an *Observation*; corrected and made up my reckoning; and after a passage of fifty years came to in *Mortality Road*, with the calm, untroubled surface of the Ocean of Eternity in view."

Farwell honest Tom; in the harbor thou hast now reached, no dead reckoning is kept. Your integrity in this life will be your protection; your charitable deeds, your Role d'Equipe; you will pass an approving examination; and we trust your soul will be taken under the safe convoy of the High Admiral of the Universe. Though while on this station, you met with 'life's rubbers,'

"Yet shall poor Tom find pleasant weather, When he who all commands, Shall give to call life's crew together The word to pipe all hands."

FROM THE NEW HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

"I also will show my opinion."

In designating the future Chief Magistrate of these United States, regard should be had to the circumstances under which the present came to that office, and the peculiar and trying situation in which he has been placed, both from the increasing aggravations of the outrages of the belligerents, and the apparently increasing attachment of a certain party among us, who make no mystery of their unalienable affection to the one now formally declared our enemy. Having witnessed the futility of negotiation, the voice of a large portion of those professedly the friends of the present administration demanded a resort to the last alternative of injured nations. From the diminishing prospect of any arrangement that should embrace the objects in discussion with Great Britain, the President recommended that the nation be put in "an armour and an attitude demanded by the crisis." In pursuance of this recommendation, Congress made provision for the augmentation of the army (the navy also should have been included) and providing the munitions of war. June War was declared against Great Britain. From the actual situations of things, and the general knowledge of the result of all attempts to change it, for the better, it was hoped that foreign attachment and prejudices would subside, and the great mass of the people unite to support a struggle the most gross injustice had forced upon us. Contrary, however, to this reasonable expectation, party violence diminished naught of its malignity—federal affection appeared not in the least weaned from mother England. They contended as earnestly for her right to monopolize the dominion of the seas, and exclaimed as vociferously against our own government for not succumbing to her inordinate ambition, for resisting her unjust, unwarrantable pretensions. As the situation of their only friend and "last hope" became more desperate, in equal proportion appeared the desperation of their means to succour her, and appeal the national administration. It was expected this partial attempt would have been met with unbroken front by those who had thus far pretended to be the friends of the existing administration.

What then must have been the surprise and regret of every patriotic, consistent republican, to find a new enemy sprung up, and organizing under a name dear to Americans—To see a CLINTON lend his influence to paralyze the national arm, and distract the public voice—seek to withdraw the public confidence from the man who had but followed the public spirit, as expressed from almost every section of the union, in declaring War, and induce them to bestow it on him, with the deceptive promise that the national honor may be preserved and peace immediately restored. They do not pretend the war is unnecessary or impolitic; yet attempt to cover their designs with the pretence that it is premature—that a further time should have been allowed for preparation. As the war is declared, every patriot will co-operate with his influence to its vigorous prosecution, that it may have a speedy and honorable termination. Instead of this, these all sufficient patriots are exalting for office, and proclaiming their exclusive pretensions to the confidence of the people.

We have never hesitated openly to avow our preference of Mr. Madison. We feel a solemn conviction that an exchange, at this moment would be attended with the most pernicious consequences—G. Britain would draw from it the rational conclusion, that so unpopular was the war with her that it de-

claration had produced the removal from power of those who had the temerity to withstand her innovations, and give them a bound which they should not pass—that her friends in this country increased in proportion to our difficulties, although arising from her war in disgust upon our commerce, her slaughter and imprisonment of our citizens, and her progressive encroachments upon our rights. If she finds those who have pretended to feel respect for our rights, and indignation at their violation, clamorous against those who would vindicate them in the only manner by which they can be any longer maintained, we may expect she will persevere in her monstrous pretensions, and can form no conjecture of the duration of the present conflict. On the contrary, if Great Britain found the American people acting up to their professions, firmly uniting in supporting their government in the crisis demanding their utmost energy, we might rationally expect necessity would compel her to return to a sense of justice, and respect for our rights. She knows that her adherents procured the war; by their pertinacious adherence to her interests inducing her to believe war would be undertaken by this government, in no case whatever, she felt warranted in her encroachments, not heeding the result till the fatal die was cast. If now she finds government abandoned, she will then conclude the war cannot be maintained, that we must ultimately sue for peace on whatever terms she may dictate, and therefore will make no advances for a reconciliation. When too, she finds the men designated as the successor of Mr. Madison, supported by those who have been her fast friends in every exigency—who have declared she has done us no essential injury—who have declared her to be the world's last hope, the buttress of our religion—the only barrier between us and subjugation to French despotism: will she not conclude the war is ended short of its object, and expect to see us on our knees suing for forgiveness and restoration to favor?

But separate from all these reasons, one would imagine the republicans too well versed in the finesse of federal electioneering to believe their sincere in their co-operation for the elevation of Mr. Clinton to the Presidency. Let federalists have one half the electors, and you will hear no more of De Witt Clinton than anathemas against him. Some, disdaining this hypocritical pretence of preference, have already nominated Rufus King—and he is the man of their choice. Mr. Clinton's friends will be woefully disappointed if they expect federal support, any longer than he is useful to them to divide the republican strength, as paving the way for their own ascendancy to power. Such are our candid and honest views of the present contest between Mr. MADISON and Mr. CLINTON. We hope these remarks will be received in the candor with which they are written, then we are sure our momentary difference of opinion will not ultimately operate to the prejudice of the republican cause.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN POST BOY.

## FRIENDS OF PEACE

Seems to be the federal political hobby horse for 1812. As the Clamnet on changes its colour to that of whatever it touches, so federalism changes, not its colour, but its name with every circumvolution of political affairs. At one time, federalists are federalists, and nothing more or less than federalists—an epithet, which, in their vocabulary signifies, all the wealth, all the talents, and all the respectability in the country, bound—tied—twisted—woven—and interwoven into an indivisible—impeachable—invincible—unvulnerable knot—perhaps, that of a spider, devouring all it entangle—at another time they are Washingtonians—at another, Federal Americans—at another, Federal Republicans—and now, forsooth, they are *Friends of Peace*.

Who is not a Friend of Peace? All men ought to be, and most men are, Friends of Peace. But the warmest Friend of Peace may be an advocate for war. A man may volunteer his services to face an enemy in the field of battle, and at the same moment be a Friend of Peace.

Who will say, the immortal Washington was not a Friend of Peace?—And did he not frown with indignation on those scoundrels who composed the Peace Party, while he encountered every hardship and faced even death itself in the field of Mars, to obtain for his country an honorable Peace—a Peace—not such as exists between a slave and his owner or a dog and his master—but a Peace, uncontaminated with oppression and slavery—a Peace, unpoluted with degraded submission—a Peace, unconditioned with a cowardly surrender of dear bought Privileges, Liberty, and Independence. Such a Peace he obtained, and it was obtained by war. In the American Revolution there was a Peace Party. And our country at this momentous crisis is emphatically cursed with just such a Peace Party. Our modern Peace Party resemble the former, not only in name, but in every essential fundamental principle of their Creed.

Whatever English is, is right, this world 'tis true, Was made for England, not for Yankees too.

Britain desires Peace with us!

This is a common assertion with Tory writers. But where is the evidence of it? Has the not enslaved thousands of our citizens—plundered millions of our property—exact a tribute from us for the privilege of travelling the highway of nations—cut off a great part of our legitimate commerce, murdered our citizens, and promoted the murders—armed and excited the Indians against our frontier inhabitants, and paid them for the scalps of men, women and children—attempted to produce a dissolution of our Union, and consequently, all the horrors of civil war, anarchy, and eventual despotism?

endeavoured to seduce our citizens into a violation of our laws and a contempt of our government—and in various other facts manifested a deadly hatred of us—a sovereign contempt for us—and a determined hostility to us!—And what satisfaction has she ever made for her numerous injuries, outrages, and insults?—When we accepted of her own offer, through her minister, Erskine, she no sooner was relieved from starvation by our produce, than she disavowed her own arrangement!—When a treaty was concluded by her commissioners, Auckland and Holland, with ours, Monroe and Pinkney, did she not annul the whole instrument by refusing to admit any provision concerning our seamen, and by annexing to it a declaration that it should not be binding on her, unless we pursued a certain course towards France!—Where, then, we ask, and call upon the opposers of our government to show where is the evidence of her being desirous of Peace with us! Her hollow professions can not surely be regarded as such evidence, while all her actions exhibit enmity, indignity and contumely!

**FARMERS**, which of you, should a neighbouring MERCHANT kidnap your sons—rob your house—insult your person—excite feuds in your family—beset you on the highway—forbid you to trade with any other but himself—exact a tribute for the privilege of travelling the public road—take all your teams and produce wherever he or his people could fall in with them—hire ruffians to burn and plunder your dwellings, and murder and scalp your wife and children—and for all these and many other injuries and aggressions, in spite of your entreaties, remonstrances and menaces, should, year after year, deny you all restitution—which of you, Farmers, would believe this MERCHANT desirous of Peace with you!—Would you not feel indignant should he pretend to such a thing before he refrained from violence and repaired your wrong? Yet such is the conduct of Britain towards America—such is the evidence they give of a desire of Peace!

## THE DIFFERENCE!

Before the commencement of hostilities on our part, Britain had taken NINE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN of our Vessels, while we had not taken one of hers!—Since that our ships of war and privateers have taken more vessels from the British than they, with all their boasted navy, have been able to take from us. Before the balance was wholly against us—Now, it is, even by the admission of federal papers, somewhat in our favour. As our privateers increase in number, the balance will be much greater. And if in three months, one hundred privateers have been fitted out—what a swarm will scour the ocean in the course of a year!—[*Trus Amer.*]

## OUR REVENUE.

The duties which will accrue to government this year will be immense! The cargo of a single vessel brought into a southern port is said to have produced between Fifty and Sixty Thousand Dollars Revenue!—What a prodigious amount, then, must all the prizes already taken, and those which will be taken in the course of the year, produce! While the duties from these numerous and rich captures will enable our government to carry on the war, the dividends from them will enrich a great many of our enterprising and patriotic citizens, who have heretofore been despoiled by the tyrants of the ocean.

## VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

On TUESDAY the 31st of November, will be disposed of at public sale, on the premises—All that valuable property at Easton-Point, at present in the occupation of Capt. Samuel Thomas, consisting of a very comfortable and convenient Dwelling House, Kitchen, Office, Stables, Blacksmith's Shop, Granaries, and Wharf, all in good repair.

For three thousand dollars of the purchase money, the purchaser may have a considerable credit, by taking up the subscriber's note at Bank for this sum; for the balance three notes of equal value, negotiable at the Farmers Bank in Easton, payable in sixty, ninety, and one hundred and twenty days, with two approved endorsers, will be taken. Possession will be given the 1st of January next. A plot of the property will be exhibited, and the title explained on the day of sale. JAMES EARLE.

October 20—3

## LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery—Will be sold at the Court House in Cambridge, on the 18th day of November next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, the tract of land on which Woolford Stewart now lives, being part of a tract of land called *Fisher's Chance*, situate on Black Water River, Dorchester county, containing about 200 acres. There are on the premises a two story dwelling house, (20 feet by 42) with barns, stables, and out houses necessary for farming. The terms of sale, Cash. JAMES BOYLE, Erutee.

October 20—5

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at public auction on the premises, on Tuesday the 8th day of December next, at 12 o'clock—All that dwelling house, water grist mill, and tract or parcels of land, situate & lying in S. Milford Hundred, Cecil county, called *Gorae & Magill's Defiance*, containing about twenty acres, more or less—being the estate late of HYLAND HENDRICKSON, deceased. The property is very advantageously situated, and would be a very valuable seat for a manufacturing establishment. The premises can be viewed at any time previous to sale, on application to Jonah Tyson, the present tenant, who will show the same. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser give bonds with approved security to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money with interest, within one year from the day of sale; upon payment whereof, a good and sufficient deed will be then executed by the Trustee for the said premises. JOHN NOWLAND, Trustee.

October 20—3

## NOTICE.

The creditors of the above mentioned Hylan Hendrickson are hereby notified to exhibit their claims against the said Hylan Hendrickson, duly proved, into the Chancery Office, within six months from the day of sale above mentioned. JOHN NOWLAND, Trustee. Cecil county, 20th Oct. —3

## EDUCATION.

The Newark Academy will be opened for the reception of Scholars on Monday, the 12th inst. The Latin and Greek Languages, Grammar, History, Mathematics, Geography, the use of the Globes, &c. will be attentively taught in this Institution. The Rev. Andrew K. Russel has had charge of the Academy for the last year, and will continue his superintendence; and from the proficiency evinced by the students at their late examinations, which was equally honorable to themselves and their teachers, the Trustees are warranted in assuring the public that Mr. Russel and the gentleman employed as an assistant are fully qualified for the performance of all these duties that are demanded by their situation. The morality and healthiness of Newark, and the very reasonable price of boarding, in connexion with the character and qualifications of the Professor in the Academy must furnish strong inducements to parents and guardians to select this place as one of the most eligible for the Education and moral improvement of their children and wards. By order of the Board of Trustees, J. R. BLACK.

New Castle, October 6, (30) —7\*

**JONATHAN GAREY,**  
Has just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of  
**GROCERIES,**  
Which he will sell on the lowest terms for CASH.  
October 20—3

**THOMAS FOUNTAIN,**  
(CITIZEN OF CAROLINE COUNTY.)  
Declares himself as an Elector for the next President. Mr. Clinton, I say, will be my choice. If the public should be so obliging as to elect me as their Elector, I will serve them with all the trust they put in me. THOS. FOUNTAIN.  
October 20—3

**TO THE CITIZENS**  
OF KENT AND QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTIES,  
Comprising the 7th Electoral District for President and Vice-President of the United States.  
FELLOW-CITIZENS,  
Through the medium of the Star, I take the liberty of informing my friends and the public in general, that I offer myself as a Candidate for Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States—and I do assure the public that should I meet with their support, I pledge myself to vote for De Witt Clinton as President of the United States.  
WILLIAM P. RIDGWAY.  
Contreville, Queen Ann's —3  
county, October 20—3

**TOBACCO AND SNUFF MANUFACTORY,**  
No. 27, Calvert street, Baltimore.  
The subscriber has on hand, and offers for sale on accommodating terms, a large stock in his line, consisting of the following articles, viz:  
Sweet scented Tobacco, pound and half-pound twists,  
Small twist do. five to the pound,  
Fine Pig-tail in kegs, eight to the pound,  
Coarse do. in kegs, pound rolls,  
Spanish and common Segars,  
Macabau, Scotch and Rappee Snuff.  
The above articles are warranted of the first quality, and may be returned at the expense of the subscriber if not approved of. His Macabau and Rappee Snuff is inferior to none in the U. States. The lovers of good Snuff are invited to call and judge for themselves.  
HEZEKIAH STARR.  
September 22—7\*

**GROCERIES.**  
**WILLIAM NORRIS, JUNIOR,**  
TEA-DEALER & GROCER,  
No. 66, Market street, Baltimore—  
Informs his Eastern Shore friends and customers that his stock of Tea, Wines, and Liquors, and other Groceries, are larger than usual, and has it in his power to serve them with Goods of choice qualities, either by wholesale or retail. Orders attended to with fidelity and promptitude, and the Goods sent on board the Packets, clear of expense—A good supply of Gunpowder, both for large and small guns, and warranted to be of the best quality.—Also Patent Shot of all sizes.  
September 15—7\*

**NEW GOODS.**  
**WILLIAM CLARK,**  
Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, And is now opening an elegant assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS,  
Which he will sell very cheap for CASH.  
Easton, October 6—m

**FOR SALE, O'RINT.**  
The House and Lot at present occupied by the subscriber, situate on the corner of West street and Biles River road, fronting about 80 feet on said street and running back about 300 feet, bounded by the said road. The house is large and commodious, built of brick and the best materials, completely finished, with two rooms and a passage on the first floor, three on the second, and two in the garret, with two rooms in the cellar. Attached to the dwelling is a brick pantry and kitchen; on the lot are a brick smoke house and granary, an excellent pump of water in the yard, with a milk house attached, a large and spacious garden well enclosed, stables, carriage and cow houses, with a well in the stable yard. He will sell the above property for well secured paper.—If not sold before the first of January next, it will be for rent. For further particulars apply to the subscriber. LAMBERT W. SPENCER.  
Easton, August 25—m

**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber will sell at private sale, a stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Farming Utensils—a valuable Negro Woman slave, accustomed to household as well as farming business, and another Negro Woman and her three children, who have to serve for a term of years.  
WILLIAM BRYAN.  
October 13—3

**THE SUBSCRIBER.**  
Wants to purchase two house servants, a good Cook and Washer and Ironer.  
He will dispose of his estate in Queen Ann's county, on a credit of 4 or 5 years—the personal property on a credit of 6 months—the negroes for a term of years only.  
This valuable property is well worth the attention of a person disposed to vest his money in productive Lands. The most certain pledge at this time of yielding a handsome profit.  
A House Keeper will hear of a good situation who can be well recommended.  
EDWARD HARRIS,  
now at Bloomingdale, Queen Ann's county.  
September 15—10

**NOTICE.**  
I hereby forwarn all Custom-House officers to grant papers in my name for the Schooner called the *Welcome Return*, of Vienna, about 28 tons burthen—I also forwarn all persons from furnishing any rigging, or any other repairs on the said vessel, on my credit.  
JACOB KIRWAN.  
Somerset county, Oct. 6—6

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Sherwood & Jeffries*, is this day dissolved in consequence of the death of *Matthew Jeffries*. All persons having claims against the late firm, are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement: And all persons indebted as above, are requested to make payment to the surviving partner.

JOHN W. SHERWOOD.

8th mo. 18th, 1812.  
P. S. The subscriber takes the liberty to inform the public, that he still continues to carry on the Hatting Business at the old stand, having a large stock of Furs on hand—he solicits the continuance of the favors of his friends and the public.  
J. W. S.

8th mo. (August) 25—m

## TO BE RENTED.

That elegant situation, opposite to the city of Annapolis, adjoining Fort Madison. It contains upwards of 300 acres of excellent land, with oyster shell banks of manure, in each field; with three negro men. The advantage of keeping a Ferry Boat, having hands used to it, and the convenience to one of the best markets (for the seller) in the State, is very great. Any person wishing to rent, may apply to Mr. Clements, at Annapolis, or the subscriber at Easton.

DAVID KERR.

September 29—m

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**  
The firm of *Hindman & Clayton*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent—their books of accounts are left at the counting room lately occupied by them, where all persons indebted to them are earnestly desired to call and settle their respective accounts without delay, as a speedy settlement of their business is, to them, of the utmost importance.

HENRY HINDMAN.

RICHARD E. CLAYTON.

Queen's Town, 5th Oct. —3  
(Oct. 13.)

## THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *Mercantile Business* at the old stand of the late firm of Hindman & Clayton, and expects in a few days, from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a supply of NEW GOODS—all of which, with the stock on hand, will be offered at a moderate advance for CASH.  
RICHARD E. CLAYTON.  
Queen's Town, Oct. 13—3\*

## WANTED

**TO HIRE BY THE YEAR.**  
A Negro Woman well recommended, and acquainted with cooking, washing, ironing, &c.—For such, liberal wages will be given. Apply to the Editor.  
August 11—m

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Centre-ville, Md. 1st October, 1812.

B.	L.
Charles C. Brown	James Lenox
James Booker	Alexander Lang
Tobias Burke	Wm. Love
John S. Blunt	Thomas Lowman
Ann Browne	Isaac Lea
Sarah Blake	Corbin Lee
Serre Busick—3	M.
Mrs. Ann Belton	Thomas M. Cosh
C.	James Meridith
Wm. Cannon	N.
Edward Clayton	John Newitt
John Clements	P.
Robert Carson	Anna M. Pearce—5
D.	Deborah Pecker
James Dawson	R.
James Dohamell	Wm. Rich
E.	Andrew Raborg
Miss Anna M. Emory	John Russell
Samuel Elliott—2	Wm. Ringgold
F.	S.
Geo. Finley	John Smith
H.	Sam. Shawn
Anna M. Hammond	Chas. Shawn
Mrs. Holmes	Jesse M. Sherwood
John Hessey	The Sheriff of Q. A. C.
Miss Mary Harrison	Elizabeth Sudler
Edward Harris	Rebecca Stevens—2
Charlotte E. Harrison	T.
John Hammond	John Tolson
Clayton & Randall	Henry Tighman
J.	Richard Tighman
Philip Johns	Polly Thompson
K.	W.
Wm. P. Kennard—2	Henry Wilson
Joseph Kennard	John Williamson
Joshua Kennard, Jr.	Martha Willis
John Knott—2	Elizabeth Watson
October 13—3	

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.**  
Anaway from the subscriber (Easton, Talbot county, Maryland) on Saturday night last, a negro girl by the name of *DOLL*, or (as she calls herself), *Doll Miller*. She is about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, aged about 14 years, very black, speaks quick when spoken to, and has the appearance of answering impudently. She is stout and well made for her height; full round face, thick lips—has a dimple in each cheek, generally has her wool platted on her forehead and tied behind. Had on when she went away, a straw bonnet trimmed with lead-colored ribbon with broad gimp on the edge, and striped cotton jacket and coat; but as she took with her a variety of clothes, she may change them to keep from discovery. I am induced to believe she was persuaded away by her mother, a free black woman by name *Piscilla*, much the description of *Doll*, but a few inches taller, and from appearance about 35 or 40 years old; lived in Caroline county, about three miles from Dover Bridge, and supposes she is gone off with *Doll*, probably for Delaware or Pennsylvania. Any person taking up said negro, so that I get her again, shall receive 50 dollars if taken out of the State, if taken in this State 30 dollars, and if in this county 20 dollars—and all reasonable charges paid if brought home, or secured in any jail.

LAMBERT REARDON.

October 13—m

**FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.**  
Ran away from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, near Salisbury, on Easter Sunday, March 23rd, 1812, a mulatto man named *David*, about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of thin visage, bushy head of hair; a very sensible fellow to talk with, shuts one eye in conversation. Took with him a suit of home made striped Virginia cloth, old great coat drab colored, new felt hat; but it is likely he has changed his clothing, as he is an artful fellow. He was raised in Dorchester county, and likely is most of his time there, as he has a mother in that county, if not lately deceased. He was purchased of Mr. Harry Smith, (in Dorchester county, living on Nanticoke river, below Vienna,) nearly two years ago. Whoever takes up the said (fellow and brings him home to his owner, or secures him in any jail so that I get him, shall be entitled to the above reward. I taken up out of the county where he belongs, or twenty dollars if taken up in Somerset county, and brought home to his master.

THOMAS EYED, S.W.R.

June 5—m